The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 159 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 6, 1914. ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail, in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th July	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ..	..
11th "	China* ..	9001	....	..
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
25th "	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
5th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	....	....
29th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	8000
12th Sept.	China ..	8000	Malwa ..	11000
19th "	Himalaya ..	7000	....	....
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
17th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moultan ..	10000
31st "	Marmora ..	10500	....	....
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
28th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	....
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina ..	12500
12th "	Persia ..	8000	....	....
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	....

*This vessel will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said:

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Febry	Caledonia ..	8,000	....	....
27th "	Marmora ..	10500	....	....
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	....
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia ..	10500
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	....	....
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia ..	10000
31st "	China* ..	8000	....	....
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
17th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	....
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
28th "	India* ..	8000	....	....
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
15th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	....

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	15th	3rd July,
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	3rd	14th "
Kamakura Maru	K. Nishimura	6126	4th	15th "
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5148	12th	24th "
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3808	26th "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murasumi	4985	9th Aug.	21st "
Jasen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd "	4th Septr.

For Freight apply to—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	..	3rd July.
City of Paris ..... A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8300	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	8529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore ... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona*	7474	2nd July	10th July	26th July.
City of Lahore *	6875	15th July	23rd July	8th Aug.
City of Sparta	5415	24th July	..	16th Aug.
City of Calcutta*	7686	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur*	750	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th, Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug.	..	15th Sept.
City of Marseilles†	8300	29th Sept	26th. Sept.	11th. Oct.‡
City of Glasgow * ..	6529	28th. Sept.	6th. Oct.	21st. Oct
City of Paris †	9239	10th. Oct.	16th. Oct.	31st. Oct.
City of Poona *	7474	22nd Oct.	30th. Oct.	14th. Nov.
City of Lahore *	6875	28th. Oct.	5th. Nov.	20th. Nov.
Trafford Hall †	5321	7th. Nov.	15th. Nov.	1st. Dec
City of Nagpur*	7500	25th. Nov.	3rd Dec.	18th. Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th. Dec.	..	29th. Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles. ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd cla. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles cut from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 80,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mukden	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.

KASARA, 1195, Thur. 9th July about 9 a.m. Direct
LINGA 2185, Fri. 10th July *6 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons on Thursday, the 9th July, calling at Muscat, Buhire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday, the 9th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about,
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 23rd July
*PURNEA	3306	,, 6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 20 Aug.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

6th July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Circassi	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	622
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	937
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 421

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs.3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall. Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS ived for 12 months and shorter perio[ds] of interest which can be ascertained on application.

VINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per annum.

S OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CRE[DITS] he Bank grants accommodation or be arranged against approved sec[urity]

S, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out bought, collected, and discounted particulars, and rules of business

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

PRECEDENT — PIANO.

If you are considering the selection of the Highest **MUSICAL VALUE** in a pianoforte that will suit your individual taste for Beauty of Tone and Touch, we can offer you the best in pianos that are specially built for the Indian climate. Pianos so built and endowed with those qualities which render them capable of resisting extreme tropical influences which tend to cause speedy decay or deterioration in usefulness and tone value.

SEQUEL — QUALITY.

The Sequel to a correct selection of a musical piano specially built for India, is a **READY EXCHANGEABLE VALUE ALWAYS.** This is a point for very great consideration—nay of utmost importance to European buyers in India whose homes are only temporary. A second-hand piano bearing the names of either **BROADWOOD, BLUTHNER, STEINWEG, SCHIEDMAYER or RICHD. LIPP,** has force to sell it, this is the result of steady confidence in the worth, general workmanship and sound material put into these instruments by their makers.

INDUCEMENT — PRICE.

Moderate Price. We sell pianos in India at the same price as they are offered in Europe.

We can meet you in the matter of easy monthly payments, if this system suits you better.

We can hire you a piano, piano-player or player-piano by the month, or, we can sell you a perfect instrument.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,, ...	,, 50 ,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort.

Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.

Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot unertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office.

VICTORIA POWER LAUNDRY, Princes Dock, for good washing, returned quickly. Propr. JAMES CONNELL. 2988A

FOR VIOLIN, MANDOLIN, BANJO lessons, etc. Apply to C. MENEZES, Esq., 16, Dalal Street, Fort. 3120

FRENCH INSTITUTE: New BEGINNERS' Evening Class opening shortly. Other classes for all stages, French Room Prof. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder. 2989

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

GOKULDAS TEJPAL COMMERCE INSTITUTE, Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi, For efficient coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Banking, Laws, Economics, Shorthand and Typewriting at most moderate charges. Admission at any time. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 3026

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Blüthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED before August 1st, 1914, an ASSISTANT MASTER at the Daly College, Indore. Salary Rs. 80—10—120. A good knowledge of Hindi is essential For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 2016

WANTED TO BUY or get on lease for a Cotton Press Factory land admeasuring about ten thousand sq. yards, near the Dock either at Mazagon or Wari Bunder. Apply to Messrs. HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2891

WANTED—Christian Graduate, strong in Mathematics, as Headmaster for Mission High School, Ajmer. Salary Rs. 100—120 according to qualifications. If Trained Teacher, salary to Rs. 150 after one year's satisfactory work.—Apply with copies of testimonials to Rev. J. W. RUNCIMAN, Ajmer. 2011

WANTED—At once, for St. Paul's High School Raipur (C.P.), a B.Sc. to teach Science and Mathes. in the High Depart. Salary Rs. 80 p.m. Preference will be given to men who have passed in Mathes., Physics and Chemistry.—Apply, with copies of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER. 2010

WANTED—A good and capable female Sub-Assistant Surgeon for duty in Dhar State, Central India. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 100 per month (one hundred Rupees a month), with Rs.20 allowance for conveyance, in addition. A Hindu woman preferred, applications with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, should be sent to—
AGENCY SURGEON,
Southern States, Central India,
2024 Manpur, v'a Mhow.

WANTED as early as possible, a European Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, with practical and up-to-date experience as a Teacher and a good disciplinarian, as a Resident Tutor to the two sons of the Rajah of Kurupam, to coach them up for examinations till they pass the Intermediate Arts Course of the Madras University. He will be responsible for their up-bringing and should join them in all their in and out-door sports.
Salary to be fixed according to qualifications
Apply with copies of testimonials from Officers of the Educational Department and for further particulars to—
RAJAH OF KURUPAM.
Azizbagh, Cathedral,
Madras, 24th June, 1914. 2062

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. 3/E7
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

THE Lawrence School, Ghora Gali, Murree Wanted Asst. Music Mistress Rs. 100. Furnished quarters.—Apply THE PRINCIPAL. 2012

WANTED SITUATION by a European Nurse for one or two children. Good References. Apply, Mrs. HAMILTON, 214, Civil Lines, Poona. 3127

REQUIRED the Services of a CLERK well up in Books, correspondence and typewriting. Madrasi or Parsi preferred. VERNON'S STUDIOS,
3129 15, Esplanade Road.

WANTED two FURNISHED ROOMS, or a FLAT two or three rooms, kitchen, E. Light, Modern conveniences Colaba or Chaupatti. Apply to Box No.708 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

WANTED PERSONS to apply for FREE Particulars on American Plans. A Golden Opportunity of acquiring wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7, Bhavnagar. 398

A GENTLEMAN of business experience intending to have a commercial tour round the World, WANTS to know any Export and Import firm who would like to have business connection with him. Apply to Box No. 711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3112

REQUIRED for Bishop Cotton School, Nagpur, a LADY to teach in the Primary Department. Must be Musical. Church of England. Salary Rs. 70 at present to share quarters. Would be allowed to take private pupils in music. Apply to THE ARCHDEACON, Nagpur. 2027

WANTED immediately one young GRADUATE, to teach mainly Mathematics and Geography, up to the Matriculation Standard; Salary Rs. 75—5—90, Rajput preferred.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, Rajput Nobles' School, Jodhpur, Rajputana. 2022

WANTED an experienced first class CIVIL and MILITARY CUTTER, Eurasian or Goanese preferred. Apply with testimonials and salary required.
MANAGER,
Central India Tailoring Co.,
P. O. Morar, Gwalior State.
2023

SERVICES of two ENGLISH MINING ENGINEERS are required for Manganese Mining.
Applicants should state age, qualifications and salary expected together with copies of testimonials which will not be returned.
Apply to MANAGER, General Sandur Mining Co., Ltd., Ramandrug, Bellary District, South India. 2013

WANTED a B.A., or B.Sc., (with classical language—Persian, and optional subjects—Chemistry and Physics) for the Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating previous experience and least salary expected.
S. G. JAYAKAR,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
Dewan Office, Dharampur, 25th June, 1914 2021

WANTED—A Graduate or a retired Head Master to work as tutor and guardian to a Jagirdar of Bharatpur State, reading in Mayo College, Ajmer, in Middle Class. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem Board allowance Rs. 10 p. m. Lodging free (without family).
ASHFAQ HASAN KHAN,
Revenue Member,
State Council,
2007 Bharatpur.

WANTED—For the Office of the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Alambagh, Lucknow, a fully qualified competent European as Head Clerk. Preference will be given to a man who has had previous experience of the work in a Railway Carriage and Wagon Office.
Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem.
Apply with copies of testimoinals, which will not be returned, to the undersigned.
T. GREGSON,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.
2063

WANTED.—For the Loco. Shops. O. and R. Railway Lucknow, a CHARGEMAN MOULDER for the Iron Foundry. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 per mensem. Applicants should be from 25 to 35 years of age and should have served an Apprenticeship in the Foundry of some well known Railway or Contractor. Only those with experience in Loco. Cylinder Casting need apply. All applications with copies of certificates, which will not be returned should be submitted on or before the 31st July 1914, to the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT O. and R. Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow. 2228

WANTED—At once for the East Indian Railway "Oakgrove" Junior School at Jharipani near Mussoorie, a trained and certificated assistant mistress on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem or more according to qualifications, plus all found.
The candidates must be capable of teaching any standard up to Standard III, and preference will be given to any experienced in teaching young children.
Apply stating age, qualifications and salary expected, together with copies of certificates, to the Head Mistress. East Indian Railway Hill School, "Oakgrove," Jharipani, U. P.
J. A. MARSHALL,
Actg. Agent and Chairman,
E. I. R. Aided Schools.
Calcutta, 25th June, 1914. 2025

WANTED.

A NURSE requires passage home in return for services on August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED A PARTNER with Rs. 1,000 for a well-paying business. Hindu or Gujarathi preferred. Apply to Box No. 714, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3136

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a European or High Class Indian Governess to take charge of a Chief's children in Kathiawar. Salary according to qualifications. Free board and lodging. Apply with particulars and copies of certificates to "W. K." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3133

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE going cheap 4 H.P. Motor Cycle F. N. for Rs. 400. Apply to Box No. 713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3126

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

FOR SALE.—Owner going home. "AUTO-WHEEL" (only ran a few hundred miles) with good Bicycle attached. All perfect Rs. 300 (or near offer.)
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay. 3079

TO BE LET.

TO LET seaside Bungalow, separate FLATS all open to West near Mahim Fort. Apply J. SAKLATWALLA, Navsari Building, Fort. 3119.

TO BE LET—A FURNISHED BUNGALOW with five or three Bed Rooms immediately to be let for three months at Colaba Reclamation. Apply to Box No. 709 c/o. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3104

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

TO BE LET—A nice office room in Dalal Street. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

TO BE LET—A flat in Thoburn House with Electric lights, fans and lift. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

TO BE LET—A very fine show room on Rampart Row. Rent moderate. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

TO BE LET—A portion of the premises occupied by the Bombay Merchants' Bank Ld., in Apollo Street. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

TO BE LET—The top floor of Linden House facing the harbour, with Electric lights and fans. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Dalal Street,
Office Telephone No. 2611.
House Telephone No. 458. 3135

TO BE LET, near Sandhurst Bridge. Spacious GROUND FLOOR of a Newly created Building. Excellent premises for Motor Garage and Show room. For inspection and further particulars apply to.—
R. M. BHAT.,
"Ramchandra Mansions,"
3092 Sandhurst Road, West.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SOUNDY & Co., Music Warehouse will occupy the NEW PREMISES opposite Messrs. Grindlay & Co., from 15th July, 1914. 3052

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 15th proximo by the Under-signed in office hours for constructing the Secretariat at Gondal.
(2) The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 20 (twenty) lakhs. Each Tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. [illegible] (two thousand only) which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusal to sign the Agreement. The lowest or any tender need not be necessarily accepted.
(3) Conditions of Contract, etc., can be seen and other particulars can be obtained at the office of the Undersigned during office hours where plans of the work to be executed.
2014 State Engineer, Gondal.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

4 P.C. DEBENTURE LOAN OF 41 LAKHS.

TANSA MAIN RE-DUPLICATION SCHEME AND WORKS AUXILIARY THERETO.

HAVING, with the sanction of the Government of India, raised in 1913 29 Lakhs out of the loan of 70 Lakhs sanctioned for the Re-duplication of the Tansa Water Works, Main and other auxiliary works, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay now hereby invites tenders for the balance aggregating 41 lakhs as follows:—
(i) Rs. 20,40,000 repayable in 40 years ending 1st June 1954.
(ii) Rs. 20,60,000 repayable in 60 years ending 1st June 1974.

2 The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3 Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, on Wednesday, the 22nd July 1914. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 4 per cent. Debenture Loan of 41 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 30th November 1914.

8. In the event of the Loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly in Bombay at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Bank of Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—
From the date of payment in full to the 30th November 1914, on 1st December 1914, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st Deecmber of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debenturps will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1914. 3107

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS, 1914.

Aggregating ..... Rs. 1,27,00,000
Sixty Years ..... Rs. 88,25,000
Thirty Years ..... Rs. 38,75,000
Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday the 28th July, 1914.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 127 Lakhs, namely—
(a) Rs. 88,25,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 60 years.
(b) Rs. 38,75,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 30 years.

2. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing al or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenders, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

3 (a) The Debentures of the 60 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
(b) The Debentures of the 30 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st October 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

4. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will in both cases be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and the deposit with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the dates mentioned above.

5. Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday 28th July 1914, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

6. Tenders for each Loan should be enclosed in separate sealed covers with the two per cent. deposit, and each cover should be distinctly superscribed either "For the sixty year Loan" or "For Thirty year Loan" as the case may be.

7. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office forms of the Debentures to be issued can be seen.

8. Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any potion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

9. In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind, and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 4th July, 1914. 3113

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. VASSANJI SHAMJI and HIRJI DEWSI have contracted to purchase from CHATURBHUJ RATANSI the undermentioned property.
All persons in any way claiming therein any right, title or interest whether by way of Mortgage, Gift, Sale, Lease, Lien, Inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to send in their claims in writing at my Office at No. 1 Khetwadi Main Road, within 14 days from the date of this Notice, otherwise the Sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and their claims would be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate lying and being at the village of Keshwapur in the Taluka and Registration Sub-District of Hubli in the District of Dharwar admeasuring one Acre and a half or thereabouts being a part of land bearing Survey No. 20 together with the Ginning Factory Godowns residential buildings and other tenements standing thereon all which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the Public Road on or towards the South by vacant land belonging to the said Chaturbhuj Ratansi being Survey No. 20 on or towards the East by a vacant land and on or towards the West by vacant land bearing Survey No. 19 and all the machinery Oil engines, Gins, latters, opener, water tanks and all accessories of the said Factory and all furniture and other articles now lying in the compound of the said Factory.
LAKHAMSEY HIRJI MEESHERI,
Purchaser's Vakil.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1914. 3114

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON 1914.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF ENTRANCE FEES.

THE ENTRANCE FEES for all races of the value of Rs. 1,000 to the Winner have been reduced as follows:—
Viz.:—1st Entry Rs. 5 and 2nd Entry Rs. 10 instead of 1st Entry Rs. 10 and 2nd Entry Rs. 20 as published in the Programme of the Poona Racing Season 1914.
2. The dates of Entries, Forfeits etc., will, however, remain as previously notified in the Programme already published and issued.
By Order,
H. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
W. I. T. C.
Poona, 25th June, 1914. 3048

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. RAJABALLI CHANDABHAI, ESMAILJI NOORBHAI and BAI RATUBAI widow of ABDUL HUSSEIN NOORBHAI BUDHABHAI three of the trustees of the estate of ABDUL HUSSEIN NOORBHAI BUDHABHAI deceased of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan inhabitants, have agreed to sell to our client Khan Bahadur Fakrudin Mulla Motabhai, also of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan merchant, the undermentioned property.
All persons claiming to be entitled thereto or to any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, possession, charge, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are, therefore requested to send their claims in writing within 14 days from the date hereof to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel attorneys for the purchaser at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiration of the said 14 days without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being on the West side of Nagdevi street outside the Fort and in the registration sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 244 2 9 Square Yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey Nos. 2092 and 2094, registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward Nos. 253 and 713 (2) and street Nos. 218-220 and 58 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Gulam Mohidin Street or otherwise called Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by the property of Rasoolji Dawoodbhoy Bhathiara, on or towards the North by the property of Jiwanji Noorbhoy and on or towards the South by Bhajipala Street.
Dated this 27th day of June 1914.
PATELL & EZEKIEL,
3039 Purchasers Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUSTOMJI JEHANGIR LAHER and BAI AVABAI RUSTOMJI LAHER the surviving Executor and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of HORMUSJI JEHANGIR LAHER having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client, all persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, Mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and they shall be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow and out-houses standing thereon situate at Goondoli, Andheri, Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, containing by admeasurement about 7,000 Square Yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue bearing Old Survey No. 11 and Fahi Nos. 1 and 3 and now bearing Municipal No. 93 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the South by the Public Passage, on or towards the North by the property of Khurseji Nusserwanji Unwalla, on or towards the East by the Cross Main Road and the property of Rustomji Bejonji Dalal and on or towards the West by the property of Dadabhai Edulji Pavri and the said land, bungalow and outhouses are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.
Dated this 3rd day of July, 1914.
UNWALLA, PEEROZHAW & PAPA.
3115 Purchaser's Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.		Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.				H. M.
21. 0 Dep:		Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:		Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.50
20.37	"	Muttra	"	8.45
23.20	"	Delhi	"	6. 0
5.48	"	Bhatinda	"	23.43
7.18	"	Ferozepore Cantt:	"	22.12
8.59	"	Lahore Cant: West	"	20.33
11.17	"	Wazirabad	"	17.50
13.30	"	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	"	14.54
12.49	"	Jhelum	"	16.13
15.50	"	Rawalpindi *	"	13.32
19.10	"	Nowshera	"	9.47
20.13	"	Peshawar Cantt:	"	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express. * 1, 2, 3.		Stations.		Up. Northern Express. * 1, 2, 3.
H. M.				H. M.
21. 0 Dep:		Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50	"	Delhi	"	4.35
1 .23 Arr:		Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3 .27	"	Saharanpur	"	23.5
7 .26	"	Ambala Cantt, †	"	21. 5
			Arr.	20.45
		Kalka †	Dep,	19.30 ;
			Arr.	18.40
		Simla	Dep.	13.10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
* A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.
Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the work of INSTALLING LIGHTS and FANS in several buildings of the Grant Medical College, at J. J. Hospital.
Contract Documents may be obtained at the office of the Electrical Engineer to Government on paymcut of Re. 1. Detailed plans of the work are also available for inspection at the office of the Electrical Engineer.
Tenders will be received up to 17th July, 1914, and will be opened at noon on that date at the Electrical Engineer's office.
Rs. 600 must accompany the Tender as Earnest Money and a further deposit of Rs. 600 will be required as Security for the execution of the contract.
The acceptance of the tenders will rest with the Chief Engineer, who reserves authority for rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning his reason for doing so.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT.,
3130 Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to notice in public papers under the signature of Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam inviting tenders for the purchase of the Machinery of the Fraser Ice Factory Co., Ltd., the public is informed that an appeal involving the question as to the right to the said Machinery is pending in the High Court of Bombay between the above-named Company and the said Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam. Whoever will purchase the Machinery from the said Haji Goolam Mahomed Ajam will do so at his risk. 2056

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of PURUSHOTTAM MOROBA NAIK of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Brahmin, Hindu, Inhabitant, a widower and a Government Pensioner, residing at 65, Khotachi Wady, Girgaon, in the City of Bombay .....Deceased.

GOVIND KASHINATH GADGIL of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Bar-at-Law, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased...Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir DINSHA DHUNJIBHOY DAVAR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 30th day of June, 1914.

Messrs. SABNIS & GOREGAOKER,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

3137

NOTICE.

THE undersigned firms have been this day amalgamated under the name of Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal, and will henceforth carry on business in that name at No. 90, Ash Lane, Fort, (above Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd.)

JEHANGIR & SERVAI,
Solicitors: High Court.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Solicitors: High Court.

1st July, 1914. 3090

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 533 of 1913.

MEHERJIBHOY KHURSHEDJI...Plaintiff.
vs.
JOOSUB MEHERALLY & ors.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1914, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House on Monday, the 6th day of July, 1914, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land with the messuages bungalows and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Deolali at the Village of Sansari in the Taluka and District of Nasik registration sub-district of Nasik admeasuring one Acre and sixteen Gunthas (three gunthas whereof being waste land) paying assessment at Re. 5 bearing survey No. 101 Pot No. 1 and which land and premises are bounded as follows:—

Namely on the East by the Nasik Road, on the West by the land bearing survey No. 100, on the North by the land belonging to Nanabhai Nusserwanji Patell and on the South by a rivulet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. F. P. PAVRI, attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 44, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1914.

J. E. MODY,
Commissioner.

2967

BEST NOTICE. PUMPS

SEALED TENDERS for Constructing Temporary Lines for the Police at Ahmednagar, will be received by the Undersigned upto 1 p.m. on MONDAY the 20th July 1914, accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 50.

2. Forms of Tenders can be had from the Accountant of the Undersigned on payment of Annas 8 during Office hours except Sundays and Holidays. Specifications and plans of the work will be shown, if required.

3. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Central Division.

4. On the cover of the Tender the following words should be superscribed "Tender for Constructing Temporary Lines for the Police at Ahmednagar."

A. G. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, A. D.
Ahmednagar, 2nd July, 1914. 3132

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 3,000 BAGS OF ANCHOR BRAND FLOUR.

Under instruction from Messrs. Vassonjee Sons & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Wallace Flour Mill at Chickel Wadi, Tardeo, TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 7th day of July 1914 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on account and at the risk of Seth Hajee Khanoo Moosa.

3,000 Bags Flour "Anchor Brand" House hold pocket, Superfine and Export, manufactured at the Wallace Flour Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within 2 days and the goods taken delivery of, within that time.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th July, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.
6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p.m.
LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF THE
TOM DAVIS TRIO
TOM DAVIS TRIO
TOM DAVIS TRIO
The Daredevil Motorists
ROSE AND ELLIS
ROSE AND ELLIS
ROSE AND ELLIS
The Jumping Jacks.
ON THURSDAY NEXT
GREAT
GALA NIGHT.

13 STAR ARTISTES 13
THE
GOLDEN ATHLONES
GOLDEN ATHLONES
GOLDEN ATHLONES
One of the most remarkable spectacles ever seen in Bombay
THE MEN IN GOLD
JIMMY ATHLONE
SANDOW'S PET PUPIL
and
THE MOST PERFECT MAN IN THE
WORLD TO-DAY
THE WATERBURY BROS.
THE WATERBURY BROS.
THE WATERBURY BROS.
AND TENNEY
AND TENNEY
AND TENNEY
THE BIG 3 IN VAUD EVILLE
A GREAT MUSICAL COMEDY ACT.
THE
SIX HUXHAMS
SIX HUXHAMS
SIX HUXHAMS
everybody likes them
WHAT SINGERS! WHAT ARTISTES.
Admitted by Press and Public
The first group of entertainers who have visited Bombay
Introducing
THE RAGTIME RESTAURANT
THE RAGTIME RESTAURANT
THE RATTIME RESTAURANT
THE GAIETY FOUR
THE GAIETY FOUR
THE GAIETY FOUR
a charming melody quartetti.
ELSIE COLLINS
ELSIE COLLINS
ELSIE COLLINS
A chip of the old block.
Daughter of Lottie Collins of Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay Fame
INDIAN CARTOONS
BY
FRANK LEAH CALCUTTA
OUR STAR FILM
WHEN THE SOUL WAKES
LAST NIGHT
LILY EYTON
LILY EYTON
LILY EYTON
Comedienne
LOOK OUT FOR THE
BOMBARDIE WELLS
AND
COLIN BELL FIGHT
Exclusive Rights for Bombay.

In Diabetes, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.
DRINK
"OLD CROWN"
LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY
Besides being thoroughly whose some for ordinary use it is highly recommended by experts for sufferers from DIABETES, URIC ACID, etc., on account of its exceptionally low percentage of sugar and extractive matter.
Per bottle Rs. 3-0-0
Special Stockists:
LEOPOLD & Co.,
Chemists and Wine Merchants,
Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.
PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilman stores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager, Mr. James McGrath
6-30 p.m. TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
Our Special Dance Programme
MDSLLE LYGIE
MDSLLE LYGIE
MDSLLE LYGIE
MDSLLE LYGIE
(The Queen of Light)
in her
Beautiful Silver Dance.
ARTISTIC DANCING
ARTISTIC EFFECTS
ARTISTIC DRESSES.
With the constantly changing colour setting this dance, which has been performed before the Emperor of Germany and the Tsar of Russia by Mdslle. Lygie, is recognised on the Continent as one of the most fascinating productions of the century.
Farewell performances of the
ROSA VALERIO SEXTETTE
The six most wonderful fast wire performers ever seen East of Suez.
Merrymaking on the wires.
Tangoing on the wires.
MAX AS BUTLER
A screaming film comedy with Max Linder in a part he does not like.
A Stirring Military Drama
"GERONIMAS' LAST RAID"
IN TWO PARTS.
"IN THE DARK"
A screaming French Comedy
Booking at SOUNDY & Co. and after 5 p. m. at the Theatre.
TO-MORROW AT 3 p.m.
"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"
Complete in 12 parts.
REDUCED PRICES.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

"The Palace of a 1000 Lights." Charni Road.
THE
TO-NIGHT FAMOUS FRENCH PHOTO-PLAY. TO-NIGHT
A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE
A drama in Four Parts and adapted from the Famous Play D'Ennery and Maillaus "Marie-Jeanne ou la femme du Peuple."
4 PARTS. 5000 FEET. 4 PARTS.
The whole of this charming little French film is centered around Marie Jeanne a woman of the Masses and Sophie D'Angleton, a lady of the Nobility of France Their life before Marriage & Afterwards, is beautifully told in a series of exquisit pictures which depict in a most faithful manner the aim of the author. It i essentially a family story and we cordially welcome Fathers, Mothers, Sisters and Brothers to see this living history of family life.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3 PRIZE SHOW SAT. & SUN
7 to 8-30; 8-45 to 10-15 and 10-30 to 12. 5 to 6-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. To-Night! Tel. No. 1271.
A Thrilling Story of Love, Intrigue and Adventure.
MADAME SATAN
DRAMA IN 3 PARTS.
MOST EXCITING SCENES, SHOWING A
PETROLEUM MINE ON FIRE.
The Honour System (Drama.)
The Mummy (Comedy.)
3 Shows Nightly 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.
Saturday & Sunday Prize Show 5-30 to 6-45.
Extra 11-15 to 12-30.

The Most Charming Perfume
OTTO-DILBAHAR. (Regd.)
Sweet, Delicate, Lasting, Exquisite, Made from the pure extracts of selected natural flowers, without mixture of alcohol or spirit. Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves, give the smell of a real flower garden around you. No matter however powerful the scents others may be using, this Otto Dilbahar perfume comes up above them all and attracts notice in spite of them. Write for a phial today.
Price (small bottle) As. 8. Large (1 oz. bottle) Rs. 2.
V. P. P. annas 4 extra. Medium size bottle As. 12.
Perfumed cards Price one anna each.
Sole Agents:
ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Coy.,
No. 155, Jooma Masjid Road, BOMBAY.

Ramchandra Govind & Son

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
Todd's Rajasthan 2 vols	17
Gustave Le Bon: Psychology of Revolution	7
Raymond Poincare: How France is Governed	5 10
E. B. Mitford: Japan's Inheritance	
The Country, Its People and their Destiny	7 14

The following cheap and useful Libraries are in stock.

At annas 12 per volume.
Everyman's Library.
Home University Library
Bohn's Popular Library.
The Wayfarer's Library.
The Scott Library.
Routledge's Red Cloth Novels.
Collins' Clear Type and Illustrated Classics.
Ward and Lock's World Library.
The Great Writers Series (Biographical)
Collins' National Library.
Nelson's Shilling Library.

At anna 8 per volume.
The People's Library.

At anna 7 per volume.
Ward and Lock's 7d. Novels.
Collins' 7d. Modern Fiction.
Nelson's 7d. Novels.

At anna 6 per volume.
The People's Books.
Nelson's 6d. Novels.
Newne's 6d. Library.
Detailed List on Application.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 4.

There has been a decided increase in rain in the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the temperature is low in the Punjab. The depression from the Bay now over Bihar has given heavy rain in its neighbourhood.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central Provinces, West Coast of the Peninsula, local in Upper Burma, Orissa, East and North Punjab, Gujarat, Central India East, West of the Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in South-West of the Punjab, South Hyderabad and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Kyaukpyu three inches, Rangoon four, Akyab two, Sibsagar four, Cherrapunji three, Tezpur, Cox's Bazar and Burdwan two, Chittagong and Dinajpur three, Narayanganj one, Barisal one and a half, Darjeeling six, Sambalpur one, Hazaribagh two, Darbhanga one and a half, Gaya four Naya Dumka five, Patna and Gorakhpur one, Bareilly and Bahraich two, Jhansi one, Agra one and a half, Mukteswar two, Ludhiana and Simla one and a half, Ambala and Lahore three-quarters, Lyallpur three, Sutna and Pachmarhi one and a half, Nagpur one, Pendra one and a half, Ratnagiri four, Marmugao three, Mercara and Mangalore one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in the East of the United Provinces and of Central India.

Arabian Sea Report:—The mail steamer reports monsoon of rather more than average strength.

SIMLA, July 5.

The depression affecting North-east India has given a few heavy falls of rain in the east of the United Provinces and in Central India. It is near Gorakhpur this morning and is disappearing.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Punjab, Central India, and the West Coast of the Peninsula; and local in West United Provinces, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, South-west Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, South-East Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Rangoon one and a half inches, Kyaukpyu and Cherrapunji two, Tezpur, Dhubri one, Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong eight; Narayanganj one; Berhampur and Dinajpur two; Bogra, Darjeeling one and a half; Darbhanga four; Gaya one; Naya Dumka and Gorakhpur one and a half; Benares one; Allahabad four; Mukteswar one and a half; Roorkee and Delhi two; Ludhiana one; Simla, Multan two; Murree and Sutna four; Marmagao and Karwar three; Mangalore two; Mercara one; Calicut three.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in North-East India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 4th July 1914.

STATION	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total fall Jan. 1st to date.	Variation (+) or (-) from Normal.
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire						
Do. (3rd)						
Jask	87	80	69			
Muskat	109	89	80		0.78	0.73
Do. (3rd)	98	86	77		0.49	0.34
	96	86	73		0.49	0.34
PUNJAB—						
Multan						
Rawalpind	90	74	76		1.69	1.12
Lahore	90	77	95	0.70	1.60	0.72
Sibsa	100	78	54		4.67	
Ambala	80	76	91	0.72	5.84	0.78
Delhi	91	70	82	0.08	0.95	0.91
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97	77	87	1.27	5.30	1.72
Mainpuri	95	76	91	0.08	1.46	2.05
Jhansi	92	77	79	0.95	4.86	1.50
Cawnpore	98	79	87		1.44	2.79
Allahabad	92	77	85	0.27	2.96	3.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	107	86	80		1.55	
Karachi	93	84	84		3.26	1.27
Khyber	98	74	58		2.45	3.15
Jalpore	101	83	54		2.74	0340
Kotah	99	83	51	W	2.70	0.85
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A						
West—						
Bhuj	91	78	85	0.99	3.47	2.17
Dwarka	88	83	81		9.02	6.10
Veraval	85	82	79	0.00	4.29	0.06
Rajkot	94	77	81	0.12	7.25	2.95
Bhavnagar Para	96	79	74	0.00	9.64	5.25
Surat	88	79	87	0.06	26.00	15.96
Ahmedabad	94	77	82	0.14	7.39	1.62
Deesa	96	80	76	0.00	3.15	0.17
Neemuch	91	76	72		3.65	1.52
Indore	90	74	75		6.83	0.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90	76	79	0.09	4.71	5.15
Saugor	89	76	74	0.02	3.90	4.63
Hoshangabad	91	76	81	0.12	8.54	0.86
Khandwa	89	76	80		4.67	1.55
Akola	94	75	69		8.29	2.23
Amraoti	94	75	80		4.97	2.65
Nagpur	91	74	82	1.21	9.12	1.19
Chanda	95	75	86	0.29	7.37	0.77
Raipur	85	74	98	0.79	4.08	6.16
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86	81	79	0.02	18.65	5.11
Ratnagiri	81	72	85	3.90	37.74	3.84
Mormugao	83	72	98	2.95	39.71	6.70
Karwar	81	72	92	2.97	43.72	0.44
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93	75	67		6.76	1.01
Ahmednagar	85	72	72		7.91	2.53
Poona	81	73	88		6.12	0.88
Sholapur	94	73	90	0.13	6.90	1.52
Bijapur	86	70	77		1.51	2.18
Belgaum	76	66	95	0.13	5.74	4.13
Aurangabad	87	71	73	0.02	9.26	3.31
Nizamabad (Indur)	94	76	76	0.08	15.88	9.01
Hyderabad	89	74	0		8.59	3.55
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84	72	96	1.66	40.26	2.57
Calicut	79	73	95	0.85	33.23	5.27
Cochin	84	73	88	1.11	27.79	3.06
Colombo	85	76	91		10.40	2.53
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Manjpatam	97	80	62		2.65	2.74
Bellary	91	77	66		2.45	1.79
Guddapah	99	78	52		4.56	1.02
Madras	101	83	57	0.03	0.71	1.27
Bangalore	88	66	82		2.01	1.86
Coimbatore	89	70	81	0.05	1.12	0.60
Trichinopoly	99	81	49		0.59	1.06
Negapatam	98	81	78		0.62	1.06

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore records 0.70" and Ambala 0.72" of rain. Moderate to heavy cloud persists over the whole division. The air is generally damper than usual. Temperature during day has fallen and is now much below the average at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 1.27", Jhansi 0.95" and Allahabad 0.17". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is slightly below the average at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind but light to moderate cloud persists over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and in defect at Jaipur. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad records 0.14" and Rajkot 0.12" of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. Night temperature is higher than usual at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0.79", Nagpur 1.21", Chanda 0.29" and Hoshangabad 0.12" of rain. Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall. Temperature is normal except for an excess during day at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 3.90", Mormugao 2.95" and Karwar 2.97". Skies are heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and moderately clouded at Bombay. The air is slightly damper in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur and Belgaum report 0.13" of rain each; skies remain moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen on the west coast, in the United and the Central Provinces and the submontane districts of the Punjab. Light local showers are reported from Gujarat, Kathiawar and the south Bombay Deccan. Skies are densely clouded in lower Sind and sea has become very rough at Karachi. Weather is still unsettled in the north-west. A slight increase of rainfall in the United and the Central Provinces is due probably to the landward movement of the reported depression in the Bay.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast to the south of Bombay; fairly general in the United and the Central Provinces and the submontane districts of the Punjab and local rain in Gujarat and Kathiawar and the south Bombay Deccan. A few falls may occur in Hyderabad and Mysore.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 4th July was 29.794 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch, for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,
Bombay, July 3rd 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.609inches
Temperature of Air	84.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.9 "
Dew Point	78.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.839 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy-10)	8.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.0 "
Minimum do.	79.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	210 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.20inches.
Total fall during month	0.26 "
Total fall during year	17.10 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Times	HIGH WATER. Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Day of month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m	ft. in.	July.	h. m.	ft. in.
S	4	m 8 54	22 11	4	m 1 46	16 1
		9 21a	25 8		2 39a	20 4
S	5	m 9 55	27 10	5	m 2 42	15 7
		10 22a	25 11		3 44a	20 4
M	6	m 10 48	25 7	6	m 3 34	15 3
		10 22a	25 11		4 42a	19 9
T	7	m 11 35	23 2	7	m 4 24	15 0
		11 17a	23 2		5 37a	19 2
W	8	m 0 17a	23 5	8	m 5 12	15 1
					6 22a	18 7
Th	9	m 0 6	25 4	9	m 5 58	15 5
		0 55 a	24 4		7 5a	18 2
F	10	m 0 51	22 4	10	m 6 41	16 0
		1 30a	23 11		7 44a	18 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July	4 (Saturday)	Sunrise 6h. 5m.	Sunset	7h. 20m
"	5 (Sunday)	" 6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.
"	6 (Monday)	" 6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.
"	7 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 6m.	"	7h. 20m.
"	8 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 7m.	"	7h. 20m,
"	9 (Thursday)	" 6h. 7m.	"	7h. 20m.
"	10 (Friday)	" 6h. 8m.	"	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, July 1st, 6h. 54-5m a.m. Perigee 3rd 12h. p.m., Full Moon 7th, 7h. 29-8m. p.m.; Last Quarter 14th, 1h. 1-1m. p.m., Apogee, 15th, 8 5h, p.m. New Moon, 23rd 8h. 8-4m. a.m.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.

Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.

Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelanware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. Should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.

SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS OF English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.

HARDINGE & Co.
Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 3rd.

The Bombay Mails of 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi afternoon 2nd.

Consols 2½ %	75 7/16plus 1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.14½—¾
Rentes 3 %	83unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.48½—1½
Bar Silver Spot	26 1/16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26 1/16—1/16

Closing Tone of silver :—Quiet.

Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 9/16plus ¼
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	½ unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/stst.	2unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3½unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1½—½
„ 7 day market loans	1½—½

London, July 4.

Consols 2 %	75 11/16 plus ¼
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.15½ plus 1
Rentes 3 %	83 unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.49plus ¼
Bar Silver Spot	26—1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26—1/16

Closing Tone of silver :—Fall caused by China selling

Rupee Paper 3½ %	63½plus 1/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	½ unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89½plus½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2 unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2½ unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3½ unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1½ unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	1½ unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Gold Bar to Bombay	80,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	10,000
Silver to Calcutta	30,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Futures at New York Aug.	12.42—15
Futures at New York Oct.	12.18—10

Declined owing to Longs unloading and favorable weather reports.

Spot Cotton at New York	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 7/16unchgd.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.78—12
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.27—10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.87½plus ½
Silver Commercial Bars	56½unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 3rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
„ Sales of East Indian	50
„ Imports	nil.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Moderate business easier.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Barely steady.

Tone of Manchester Market dull with and limited enquiry.

Mid. Americans	7.46
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Aug. 12.42—15 Oct. 12.19— 9
New York Official noon call	Aug. 12.42—15 Oct. 12.17—11
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. 12.79—11 Oct. 12.27—10

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.11—6
A.S.	6.94—8
S.O.	6.70-10
O.N.	6.62—9
N.D.	6.55—9
D.J.	6.54—8
J.F.	6.54—8
F.M.	6.55—8
M.A.	6.56—8
A.M.	6.56—8

Liverpool, July 4.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ Imports	8,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot :—Dull steady.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet steady

Mid. Americans	7.48plus ½d
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.00unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price
J.A.	7.13plus 2
A.S.	6.96 „ 2
S.O.	6.72 „ 2
O.N.	6.65 „ 3
N.D.	6.58 „ 3
D.J.	6.57 „ 3
J.F.	6.57 „ 3
F.M.	6.58 „ 3
M.A.	6.59 „ 3

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" steady more inquiry.

Tone "Cloths" quiet prices steady.

Weft ADerican 54's	11½
Weft Egyptian 80's	17
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	12
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10¾
„ 32's B.	10¾
„ 36's W.T.C.	10¾
„ 36's B.	11½
„ 42's	11½
„ ADerican 60's	15
„ Egyptian 60's	16½
„ „ 60's	21

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½/38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading 7/9

Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13 to 16—15 Range	13/8
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	8/2
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2/1½
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12/10½
40's BannerDills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11½
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	6 3/32
Buyers or Sellers	sellers.
Months.	July.
Water Twist ADerican 30's	10½
„ „ „ 40's	11½
Mule „ „ 40's	11½
„ „ „ 50's	13
„ „ „ 60's	14½
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16½
„ „ „ 50's	16½
„ „ „ 60's	17½

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 3rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	7,000
„ Forwarded	74,000
„ IDports	51,000
„ Stock	935,000

Stock of Cotton in London :—7,730.

Coconada Fair Red	5 3/32
Cocohada Ginned	5½
Western good	5½

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	33,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	20,000
„ „ to France and Continent	34,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	344,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports	171,000

New York, July 3rd.

Holiday tomorrow.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,320,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	218,000
East Indian Visible Supply	417,000
American Visible Supply	2,070,000
Other Visible Supply	144,000
Total Sales	30,000
East Indian Sales	100
Total Speculation	1,000
Tota Export	1,000
East Indian Export	—
East Indian Stock	49,00
East Indian Forwarded	2,300
East Indian Actual Export	2,500
East Indian Imports	7,000
East Indian Speculation	—
American Afloat	50,000
East Indian Afloat	17,000
Total Afloat	88,000

MANCHESTER.

Manchester, July 4.

Grey Shirtings 41/42-in. 38 yards, 16 by 15	8/10
„ „ 44-in. 38/38½ „ 9 lbs.	9/3
White Shirtings 40/41-in. 40 yards, 18 square	10/1
W„ Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21	6/8½

MISCELLONEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

WHEAT.

London, July, 3rd.

Choice White Karachi per 492lbs. C.I.F July ; London done	36½plus ½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug. ; London sellers firm	35½plus ½
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales June ; sellers	36plus ½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-August ; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. ; Antwerp sellers dull unchanged	51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. ; Dunkirk sellers firm	53½plus ½
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. ; London, done firm	51plus 7½d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug. ; Hamburg sellers firm	47½plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. ; Hull sellers quiet unchanged	£6/6/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	61½plus ½
Copper Braziers	£75½plus ½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged	4-7-6
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	10-15-0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India unchanged	4-18-9

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec. ; quiet but prices steady unchanged	12/7½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec. ; quiet nothing doing unchanged	11/9
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug.	9/6½—½d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec. ;	9/6—½d

Opened steady closed quiet.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India sellers July-Aug -Sept ; steady slight advance	13/6plus½d
Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta July-Dec ; value	10/3plus 1½d
Raw Java, C & F Bombay & Karachi July-Dec ; value	10/4½plus 1½d
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July-Dec ; value	11/7½plus 1½d
Fine White Java, C & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value firm rather better rates	11/9plus 1½d

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug. ; quiet unchgd.	2/9½

London, July, 4th.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-August London sellers unchanged	36½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-August London sellers unchanged Easier	35½
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal.	
New South Wales June sellers	35½—½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. ; Dunkirk sellers unchanged	55½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July - August Antwerp sellers	50½—½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-August Dunkirk sellers quiet	53—½
Linseed Calcutta July-August London Buyers quiet but steady unchanged	51
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-August Hamburg Buyers	47½—½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-August ; Hull sellers quiet unchanged	£6/6/9

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec. ; quiet unchanged	12/7½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India Oct.-Dec. ; Quiet unchanged	11/9
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug. unchanged	9/6½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec. ; unchanged	9/6

Opened Steady Closed quiet

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-Aug.-Sep. ; little doing easier	13/5½—½d
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value	10/3½plus ½d
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; value	10/5½plus ½d
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec. ; value	11/8½plus½d
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec. ; Firm—but nothing doing	11/9½plus ½d

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-August sellers quiet	2/9½plus½d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 4th. July 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From.	Banks.
38 Bars Silver	75,000	London	Mercantile
120 „ „	2,25,000	„	Eastern.
78 „ „	1,50,000	„	National.
98 „ „	1,87,500	„	Chartered.
20 „ „	37,500	„	Comptoir.
114 „ „	2,25,000	„	Yokohama.

EXCHANGE

The market is quiet and unchanged with business slack.

We quote :—

Banks Selling—	s	d.
T.T. ready	1	3 31-32
D.D. mail	1	3 31-32
T.T. forward, August	1	4 1-32
Banks Buying—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4¼
„ „ forward, 23rd July	1	4 7-32
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5-16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks „ „		138
60 days Hongkong		139
„ Shanghai		186
„ Japan		150½

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was unchanged for ready at 26 1/16 and 1/16 down for forward also at 26 1/16. The tone of the local market is steadier and business has been done at and about our quotations as under.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold	24	0	9
Australian bar gold	24	0	3
Sovereigns	15	0	8
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	11	0
1st Settlement	75	11	0
2nd Settlement	75	14	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 2nd, July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	20	23,883
B B & C I. Railway	23	27,308

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood in a state of sew-saw to-day and the rates uuctuated within the range of annas three. The Market opened strong at Rs. 95/12/6 and steadily advanced to Rs. 95 /15/6 but soon after a re-action followed and the rates dropped to Rs. 95/12. At the close the Market stood at Rs. 95/13 at which rate a lot of business was done during the course of the day.

Ready paper was in good demand and a lot was placed at Rs. 96/8 (small and clean pieces).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood firm to-day with a fair amount of business passing.

David closed at Rs. 502/8 and Fasulbhai at Rs. 425.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,100 and Standard to Rs. 1,000.

Finlays were in demand at Rs. 285.

New Great Easterns changed hands at Rs. 223-12.

Vishnu Cotton Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 630.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 207 1/2 and Crescent to Rs. 105.

Sun Mill shares were in demand at Rs. 121 1/4 for August.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 223 1/2 for cash.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were in request at Rs. 597 1/2.

Bank of India shares were in demand at Rs. 61 1/2 c. d.

Sara Siraj Gunj Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 23 3/4.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 225 and Bombay Burma Trading shares to Rs. 982 1/2.

Central Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 21 1/2.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private telegrams to hand :—

Weld and Co. (Liverpool) :—"Broader market, general selling; crop accounts favourable. It looks as if tenders would be heavy. Later :—Very heavy tenders have been received but we think that the bulk of July/August tenders is now over, at any rate temporarily. Market shows a steadier tone; long liquidation is less urgent." (New York): "Market steadier at the decline; fair demand from spinners." (Crop) : "Lower temperatures all over the belt. Scattered showers in West Texas and Oklahoma. Temperature in Western belt average 95 deg.; over extra belt cloudy Later :—Raining in Texas, Louisiana, Carolinas and Georgia."

Grunning :—General showers have fallen. conditions are improving over the entire belt. Our opinion is that liquidation is not yet over."

Hornby Henciryk :—"Weather continues favourable. Alternate sun and rain doing good. Manchester wretched."

Zariga Brothers :—"Entirely a weather market."

Pell Brothers. (New York) :—"We have no decided opinion."

Price and Co. (New York) :—"We have a favourable opinion of the market."

Charles Stewart :—"Why do you not sell."

The decline in the American markets continues, the August position being 12 to 15 points lower and the October position 10 points lower. Weather reports are favourable and we may see a further temperary decline. At about 6½ for January. February purchases on scale down should be profitable in the long run. The American markets are closed to-day.

The local market opened easier to sympathy with the decline at home. Good Broach was quoted Rs. 286, other prices being lower in proportion. There has been some enquiry for new crop Khamgaon Akola by Japan exporters, and the market has improved all round during the day, closing steady as under.

For ready cotton the demand has been limited.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Rosmls			219	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	232			July
Do.	208			July
M.G. Kandeish	245			Jan. 1915
Do.	212	202		July
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum	256			Jan 1915
Do.	229			July
M.G. Broach			288	March 1915
Do.	281			July
M.G. Muttia	211	199		July
Saw-ginned Dharwar			261	„
M.G. Westerns			263	„
H.G. Westerns			256	„
M.G. Oompta			280	„
M G Mirai			285	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Barely Steady
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	8,000
Future delivery prices :— Month.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
J.A.	7.11 unchd.
A.S.	6.95 plus 1
S.O.	6.70 unchd.
O.N.	6.62 „
N.D.	6.55 „
D.J.	6.51 „
J.F.	6.54 „
F.M.	6.56 plus 1
M.A.	6.57 plus 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is quiet ut steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
Ready White, Pesi 85 %	5	13	0 R
White Delhi Sept.	5	13	0 „
May	5	10	0 „

Linseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Re	a	p
Bold Brown Ready	8	10	0 B T
Bold Brown Sept.	9	8	0 R T
May	9	12	0 „

Rapeseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
Brown Caw pure	9	4	0 B. T
Yellow Cawnpore	9	2	0 „

Teaseed :—The Market is quiet, but steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
85 % Bold White	56		
Black Kurni			0
Yellow Hinganghat	50	0	0

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p
Bold	49	0	0
Small	48	0	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p
Ready	6	14	0 R. T

Poppyseed —The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
Ready	11	0	0 R T

Castorseed —The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Re	a	p
Madras ready	34	0	0
Forward	7	0	0 R T.

Cottonseed :—The Market is steady

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p
Bener	25	8	0
Guneral	24	12	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p m yesterday:—

Cotton	2 988	Bales.
Wheat	2,237	Qrs.
Linseed	3 955	„
Rape, Rai, etc.	466	„
Gingellyseed	129	„
Poppyseed	2,367	„
Groundnuts	294	„
Castorseed	2,489	„
Rice	1,475	„
Myrabolams	561	„
Cottons eed	2.641	„
Mowraseed	2,685	„
Gram	1,364	„
Jowar	5,996	„
Maize	Nil.	„
Barley	Nil.	„

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

In the Calcutta share market to-day coal shares figured largely in the transactions which included :—

Banks,—Bank of Bengal 1,710.

Coal,—Bhalgora 24½; Baraboni 13 3-8; Bilbera 3 3-8; Burra Dhemo 9; Bhulanbarrarel 18; Kuardi 13; Lakurka 18½; Phularitand 6; Raneegunge 21½; Royal 3½; Standard 21; Sendra 13; Tetulmari 9½; Union 10 3-8; West Tetturya 8½.

Miscellaneous,—Bengal Bonded Warehouse 915; Calcutta Tramways (ord.) 105; Lohagah (tea.) 29½.

Interesting literature, copies of thousands of testimonials, records of cases, and full particulars will be supplied, either personally or by letter, FREE of charge, by addressing or calling at.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

GOLD.

LONDON, June 18.

About £650,000 arrived in the form of bar gold for which there was no enquiry from the Continent. The Bank of England will therefore obtain the bulk of the arrivals. The shipment to India is £115.000.

The following amounts were received by the Bank :—

June 11th £227,000 in bar gold.
June 11th £16,000 in French gold coin.
June 11th, 7,000 in sovereigns from Brazil.
June 12th, £220.000 in bar gold.
June 13th, £78,000 in bar gold.
June 13th, £70,000 in sovereigns from Argentina.
June 13th, £78,000 in bar gold.
June 15th, £53,000 in sovereigns from Argentina etc.
June 15th, £17.000 in bar gold.
June 16th, 32,000 in bar gold.
June 16th, £108,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.
June 17th, £30,000 in bar gold.

Withdrawals were made as under :—

June 11th £5,000 in sovereigns for Gibraltar.
June 16th, £10,000 in sovereigns for the Continent.

During the week the net influx was £843,000.

Gold continues to be sent to Paris in enormous quantities.

During the week a total of £2,850.000, was engaged in New York for that quarter. Out of £900,000 shipped from South America on the steamer "Arlanza", £200,000 which had been consigned with the option of delivery in Paris, was landed yesterday at Cherbourg en route for that City.

SILVER.

The tone has been more or less dull.

After a rise on the 12th instant of ¼d. for cash and of 1/16d. for two months delivery quotations droped until, on the 15th instant, 25 15/16d. 26d. were fixed for the respective deliveries.

These quotations were maintained until to-day, when a reduction of 1/16d. took place.

The only feature of this singularly inanimate market is a great reduction in the sales from America, and practically a cessation of those from Mexico, whence shipments of silver, if any be available, are deterred by the stiffness of insurance rates against war risk. There appears to be little doubt that the output of Mexican mines and refineries at the present time is extremely restricted.

This week's Bombay steamer is that scheduled to arrive in time for the July Settlement, and is expected to carry about a quarter of a million sterling.

An Indian Currency Return cabled on the 17th instant shows an increase of 55 lacs in the Note issues, an increase of 85 lacs in the holding of Silver Rupees, and a decrease of 30 lacs under the denomination of Gold in India.

The stock in Bombay has more than doubled, being £795,000., as compared with £390.000 last week. The upcountry off take is rather reduced at 80 bars a day.

The total holdings by Banks and others in Shanghai consist of £5,885,000 in specie or currency—an increase of £15,000—and also of about £35,000 in bars, as reported last week.

No shipment of silver has been made San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are ½d. and 5/16d. respectively below those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

June 12 26 1/4 cash 26 5/16 2 mos.
June 13 26 1/16 cash 26 3/16 2 mos.
June 15 25 15/16 cash 26 3/16 2 mos.
June 16 25 15/16 cash 26 3/16 2 mos.
June 17 25 15/16 cash 26 3/16 2 mos.
June 18 25 7/8 cash 25 15/16 2 mos.

Average for the week 26 cash 26.073.

Bank Rate	3 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std.	77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz.	Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz.	Nominal.
U.S.A. Gold Coin p. oz.	Nominal.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

FIRST L.L.B. EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates are declared to have passed in second class the first L.L. B. examination held last month :—

Gajanan Krishna Altekar, Nanjappa Banavar, Vinayak Vishwanath Bavdekar, Lakshminarayana Jois Belur, Venkatasubba Rao Belvadi, Sadashiv Raghunath Bhate, Sunderram Shankarnarain Bijur, Pandharinath Madhav Bildikar, Chakravarthy Catankollatur, Bhujang Keshav Dalvi, Jayendrarao Dalsukhbhai Dave, Manmohanrai Hakumatrai Desai, Martand Yeshwant Deshmukh, Mr. M. B. D'Souza, Hakumatrai Manghumal Eidnani, Murlidhar Vishwanath Gore, Jessaram Banasing Hingorani, Gurunath Vithal Joshi, Baburao Narayan Kanade, K. Krishna Menon Kannankudat, Syedmia Hasumia Kazi, Madhva Raghvendra Kembhavi, Jehangir Merwanji Khambata, Gayomerz Hoshang Kotval, Nagesh Bhaskarrao Kudalkar, Manek Phirozshah Lala, Vasant Ramchndra Laud, Vadigenahalli Lingappaiya, Prabhakar Anant Malve, Vyasa Rao Mavinakayinahalli, Kanchanlal Vasudev Mehta, Ardeshir Manekji Modi, Choithram Devandas Motwani, Dattatraya Mahadev Oka, Madhav Nanuram Pandit, Rajesaheb Balasaheb Pant, Baldevdas Gordhandas Parikh, Alibhai Esabhai Patel, Chhotabhai Motibhai Patel, Lallubhai Bhikhabhai Patel, Ranchhodbhai Narayanbhai Patel, Srikanta Rao Ranibennur, Bhaskar Gopal Sahasrabudhe, Rama Rau Saligram, Damodar Narayan Samant, Manchershah Behramji Sanina, Bodhrao Shrinivas Savkar, Kalsapur T. Seshaiya, Amratlal Ambalal Shah, Abdurrahman Abdulkadir Siddiki, Bhalchandra Narayan Tamane, Ramchand Chandumal Thadhani, Srinivasa Rao Thimmappiah, Dattatraya Balvant Tilak, Venkata Rangan Tirumalai, Vishnu Hari Vader, Anant Rajaram Vaidya, Amritlal Chunilal Vakil, Ghansham Gopaldas Vasvani, Framji Rustomji Vatcha, Khanderao Moreshwar Vazkar, Ganjigunte Venkatesaiya, Motilal Hargovandas Vin.

The following candidates are declared to have passed in papers III and IV :—

Jugmohandas Kaliandas Modi, Jamshedji Merwanji Pavri, Alijankhan Shahjehankhan Risaldar, Hotchand Kewalram Sujansingani.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in England

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in Canada.

WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting
Fire, Marine and Accident business.
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING, Fort.

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.
SHOP No. 1. ARCADE FOOT PATH
Just received a large stock of—
Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks.
Scotch Maud Rugs.
Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.
Defy Competition in Quality and Price
Trial Solicited.
TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

A NEW MONTHLY
THE CRUCIBLE.
1st issue Early in July, 1914.
EDITED BY
RAMDAS CRISHNA
A LITERARY JOURNAL OF LIBERAL THOUGHT.
The Review will contain special sections devoted to Women's interests and Rational Reading.
Foreign 12 sh.
Annual Subscription, Rs. 6.
STRICTLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
Postage Free.
Sample Copy, As. 12.
For particulars Address:—
THE EDITOR,
THE 'CRUCIBLE' OFFICE,
19, Canning Road, Allahabad.

CHEAP & USEFUL
BEST SPRAY PUMPS

For spraying house gardens, flower trees, and killing insects, etc. Entirely made of brass. Give fine and solid stream.
A novelty to all interested in gardens.
Can be had at
K. B. JOSHI & Co.,
Century Building, No. 45, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT.
LUCKY BARGAINS for Lucky lasses and LUCKY lads. Closing days of our annual sale with 25 p. c. reduction at CHINA JAPAN STORES, Abdul Rehman Street, next to F. S. Madon & Co. near Crawford Market.
All lucky buyers of goods from our shop during any one of the days to be fixed by us and declared under sealed cover within the period of sale WILL GET BACK THEIR MONEY paid to us on producing the said date cash receipt.
Try your luck at CHINA-JAPAN STORES with lucky piece in your hand, cut your lucky.
After the sale is over, the sealed cover will be opened and the LUCKY DAY declared.
Branch Shop at Victoria Dock, opposite Seamen's Rest. 433

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headach That needn't be—Stearn's Headache C will put you right.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 4th.

S.S. City of Marseilles	Dowse	Liverpool 13 June
S.S. Obra	Cooke	Akyab 13 may
S.S. China	Tarabochia	Trieste via Karachi 10 june.
S.S. Lawoe	Wheeler	Jeddah 21 June
S.S. Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	Kobe 28 May
S.S. Linga	Culbush	Karachi 2 july

July 5th

S.S. Varela	Hodyson	London June 6

DEPARTURES.

July 4th.

S.S. City of Paris	Campbell	Marseilles & Liverpool via Karachi
S.S. Sumatra	Potter	Jeddah
S.S. Salsette	Vine	Aden
S.S. Laguna	Butorac	Trieste
S.S. Chantala	Phillips	London &c.

July 5th.

S.S. Hellas	Bery	Bangkok &c.
S.S. Clan Macgilliwary	Ridgway	London and Antwerp
S.S. Lauterfels	Volkman	Hamburg & Bremen via Karach

The following vessel began to load on Saturday.

Steamer	Bombay Maru	for Koke

P. DOCK

S. S. City of Marseilles:—The city line steamer City of Marseilles 5,289 tons, Captain B. Dowse arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool which port she had left on June with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Obra:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Obra 1,520 tons, Captain G. I. Cooke, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Akyab which port she had left on 13th May with a general cargo.

S. S. China:—The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer China 2,871 tons, Captain E. Tarabochia arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste which port she had left on 10 June with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lawoe:—The steamer Lawoe 1,817 tons, Captain H. Wheeler arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah which port she had left on 21 June with a general cargo and 73 pilgrims.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Varela, 1,934 tons, Captain Hodgson arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on June 6, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bombay Maru.—The Japan line steamer Bombay Maru 3,398 tons, Captain S. Kamatsubura arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe which port she had left on 28 May with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Linga 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi which port she had left on 2 July with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Paris:—The City Line steamer City of Paris 5,916 tons, Captain J. Campbell sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Sumatra:—The Arab Line steamer Sumatra 2,957 tons, Captain H. W. Potter sailed on Saturday for Jeddah with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Salsette 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine sailed on Saturday for Aden with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Laguna:—The steamer Laguna 3,453 tons, Captain L. Butorac sailed on Saturday for Trieste with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Chantala:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chantala 3,103 tons, Captain R. Phillips sailed on Saturday for London &c with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas 848 tons, Captain M. Bery sailed yesterday for Bangkok etc. with a general cargo.

S. S. Clan Macgillivery:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgillivery 3,107 tons, Captain W. H. Ridgway sailed yesterday for Antwerp and London with a general cargo.

S. S. Lauterfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Lanterfels 3,643 tons, Captain A. Wolkman sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Chyebassa:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa left Aden on the afternoon 4th instant.

S. S. Clan Shaw:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw arrived London on the evening of 3rd instant.

S. S. Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia left Liverpool for Bombay on the of 4th instant.

S. S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda left suez on the morning of the 3rd instant.

S. S. India:—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer India arrived Plymouth on the morning of 3rd instant.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K, steamer Luzon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 4th instant and is due here on Wednesday the 8th instant.

S. S. Chanda:—The B. I. S. N Co's steamer Chanda left Portsaid on the morning of 3rd instant.

Saturday, July 4th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
B	Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
D. & E.	Kamakura Maru	Nishemura	N. Y. K
K	Praesident	Schutt	A. S. & Co
N	Crossby	Nuttal	T. M. & Co
P.	Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & C
Q	Budrie	Ternal	Arab Steamer.

V. DOCK.

1	Punidas	Handcock	M. M. & Co
2	Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
3	Havildar	Oakshott	T. M. & Co
4	Harrovian	William	W. & A. G. & Co
5	Mansurl	Gore	T. M. & Co
7	Hannington	Court	Wilson J. M. & Co
8	Clan Macbride	Wright	J. F. Co
12 & 13	Culpa	Davis	M. M. & Co
14	Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
15	Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	N. Y. K.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	China	Watkins	P. & O. S. N. Co
5	Custodian	Pugo	K. N Co
10	Talyabi (Repairing)	Kase	R. E. Collin & Co
14	Akbar (repairing)	Molony	T. M. & Co.
15	Islami	Watson	P. M. & Co
16	Kowelt	Brewis	Arab Steamer.
17	Rahmani	Cusack	T M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Naserie	McDougall	K. N. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Lameny	Weeks	J. F. & Co
Bason Ogilvy	Thomnson	J. F. & Co
Cliftonian	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonien	Goubault	M. M. & Co.
City of Marseilles	Douse	K. N. & Co
China	Tarabochia	A. I. S. N. & Co
Kela	King	M. M. & Co
Kirklee	Curlo	W. & A G. Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Leeds City	Storey	M. M. & Co
Lawe	Wheeler	Arab Steame
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay &Co.
Obra	Cooke	M. M. & Co
Palawan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Pernea	Piggott	M.M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co.
Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & G. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CIRCASSIA (s) 322 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 173 bales wool, D. Koondanmall; 24 cwts old rubber, P. A. Kulkarni; 34 bales wool, J. Karra; 65 bales wool, J. M. Dama.

FOR GLASGOW.

CIRCASSIA (s) 409 cwts. stoves of hogs heads, 164 cwts. ends of hogs heads and 176 cwts. iron hoops, Spencer and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

CIRCASSIA (s) 24 casks goat skins, C. J. Mauththews and Co.

FOR LONDON.

CHINA (s) 33 packages chutney, N. K. Jussawala; 20 packages chutney, D. Dadabhoy; 1,081 cwts. ginger, M. Jaferbhoy; 120 cwts. horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 15 casks chutney, Framjee Nowrojee; 1,440 cwts. cottonseed oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 21 cwts. cardomams and 16 cwts. cardomams shell, G. Sucheedina and Co.

FOR HULL.

HINDOO (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

HINDOO (s) 1,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

CUSTODIAN (s) 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 402 cwts. mustard seed, John Frachiri.

FOR HAMBURG.

LAUTERFELS (s) 55 bales cotton fly, Salomon Bros.; 79 bales cotton, N. Futeholly and Co.; 8 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR KOBE.

BOMBAY MARU (s) 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YAKAICHI.

KAMAKURA MARU (s) 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Obra from Rangoon, Agents, M. M. and Co.—31,533 bags rice, 3,108 bundles coir yarn, 1,135 bundles and 113 coils coir rope, 564 bundles coir matting, 156 bundles bamboo mats, 39 bundles packing mats, 269 casks, C. N. oil, 69 bags ginger, 60 bags wet salted hides, 127 chests tea.

MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION.

PROPORTION OF COUNCILLORS TO POPULATION.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

Government have caused a statement to be prepared showing the relative representation of the several communities on the councils of the City Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency. This statement is now published as it contains information which is of general public interest in view of the assertions which are sometimes made as to the disproportionate municipal representation of particular communities.

Taking the aggregate figures, it may be noted that the representation of the Hindu community is in defect by 5 per cent. on the basis of population, and by 14 per cent. on the basis of voters. The defect on the former basis in the case of Mahomedans is rather more than 37 per cent., but in relation to electors, which is the truer basis of comparison, the community is over-represented to the extent of nearly 12 per cent. This result is attributed to the large proportion of Mahomedan nominated councillors, for the total of elected councillors in relation to electors is in defect by 29 per cent. In the case of the Parsi community and the group of minor communities the representation is, from almost every point of view, largely in excess, but this state of affairs is to a great extent accounted for by the fact that official element on the councils of the more important municipalities is necessarily drawn largely from these communities.

NO MARKED DISPARITY.

The general deductions which may be drawn from this analysis are that, so far as Hindus are concerned, their representation is well proportioned to the numerical strength, both general and elective, of the community, allowance being made for the necessarily excessive representation already referred to of the last two groups. On the other hand the Mahomedan community, while it returns a relatively small number of elected councillors, enjoys a somewhat more than proportionate representation by reason of the liberality with which its members are nominated. Owing to the desturbing factor of *ex-officio* nominations no general inferences are possible with regard to the representation of the remaining communities. On the whole it cannot be said that the total figures disclose any marked disparity in the respective degrees in which the numerically leading communities are represented on the councils of the principal municipal towns of the Presidency. With regard to their representation on individual municipalities the only instances in which the deviation from normal exceeds 25 per cent., taking the electoral basis only and neglecting both fractions and cases where this rate of deviation works out to not more than one, are Broach, Karachi and Shikarpur where the Hindu representation is in defect, Hubli where the Mahomedan representation is in defect, Bagalkot, Sukkur and Shikarpur, where it is in excess, and Broach, Surat, Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur where the Parsi representation is in excess. These results again do not point to any general disproportion in the representation of these communities.

PROPORTION OF COUNCILLORS.

It is of interest to examine the comparative proportion of councillors to population and to voters among the three leading communities. From the figures it appears that for every Hindu councillor there are on an average 2,099 persons of that community of whom 125 are voters; for every Mahomedan councillor there are 3,187 persons of whom 95 are voters; and for every Parsi councillor there are 329 persons of whom 58 are voters. Taking only elected councillors and voters, every Hindu councillor represents 164 electors, every Mahomedan 245, and every Parsi 124. Finally as regards the proportion of voters to general population; every Hindu voter repsesents roughly 16 persons of his own community, every Mahomedan voter 33 such persons, while in the case of the two remaining groups the numbers are 5 and 10 respectively.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SISTER SUES BROTHER

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

BAI GAJARABÁI WIDOW v. SHAMRAO SHIVSHANKAR TALPADE.

In the above case, the facts of which were reported in our columns on Friday last, his Lordship gave judgment, of which the following is a summary.

His Lordship said that this was a suit filed by the plaintiff against her brother claiming certain ornaments and securities which she stated she had deposited with him. The securities were a Municipal bond and two promissory notes for Rs. 100 each. The ornaments were presented to her on her marriage in 1880 by her father's family and her husband's family, the former remaining with the father while the latter were taken away by her. After stating the circumstances as alleged by the plaintiff how the ornaments came to be deposited with the brother his Lordship said that the plaintiff, who had at first stated that her ornaments remained with her father, had altered her story in order to make out that several ornaments given by her father's family were taken away by her to husband's house and remained with her till 1905, when she took them back to her father's house. Her story was supported by her brother-in-law, Wamanrao, who deposed to having seen her take away the ornaments, and who also described how the plaintiff came to buy the Municipal bond and the promissory notes from the sale proceeds of certain ornaments which plaintiff had given him to sell.

Defendant, on the other hand, suggested that the Municipal bond and promissory notes belonged to the mother's estate having been purchased out of the sale proceeds of an ornament belonging to her. His Lordship said that the defendants had not been able to substantiate this story. As to the ornaments, his Lordship said that there was no satisfactory evidence to enable him to hold that the defendant was liable for these ornaments.

His Lordship held that the plaintiff was entitled to the Municipal bond and promissory notes, but was not entitled to the ornaments claimed. Each party having won on certain points and lost on others. Each was ordered to bear its own costs.

Mr. Taraporewala and Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Desai and Mr. Jardine appeared for the defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Shroff Daji and Dharamsy.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs Little and Company.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

PUBLIC'S RIGHT OF ACCESS.

In reply to an article in the "Jame-Jamshed" Mr. R. B. Patel, Chief Clerk of the Insolvency Court states:—

To minimise the inconvenience and trouble of removing books from the Office of the Official Assignee to a more distant place than the Chief Clerk's Office, Public Examinations, in small insolvencies and in those in which one or two creditors only take part, are held in the Chief Clerk's Office; and in all other cases, they are either held in the Office of the Tribunal of Appeal on the 1st floor of the High Court Building or in one of the Courts, if available. All these examinations are open to the public, regard being had to the space, particularly when they are held in the Chief Clerk's Office, which is a small room.

Especially in those Examinations which are held in any of the Courts, the Chief Clerk has often found Newspaper Reporters attending there.

It is, therefore, not right to say that none but the creditors are allowed to attend the Examinations and the article by "Lex" in the "Jame Jamshed" is based on incorrect information.

The report that none but creditors are admitted to the Chief Clerk's Chamber must have originated from the fact that at times when the Chief Clerk's room must have been full, people must have hesitated to enter the same.

It is noteworthy that from the time the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act came into force, upto this day no member of the public have ever applied to the Chief Clerk for admission, which has been refused.

CAUSE LIST.

Before The Honorable Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 401.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For Consent Decree.

277—14 Daph. F & D Noorgool Ahmed v. Khatubai widow & anr Mans. H. M. & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

424—13 Bhimji and Co Amarchand Madhowji & Co a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little Co Part Heard.

813—13 Bick M R and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors v. Manecksbai Widow and ors Shamrao M & H.

702—13 Payne and Co The Arab Steamers Ltd v. Haridas Assanand & Sons a firm Bhaishanker K & G.

1122—12 Manchershaw & N Yeshwantprasad Hariprashad Desai & Co a firm v. Oomrigar & Co a firm.

837—13 Sabnis and G Bihibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jehangir G & B.

1027—13 Smetham B & Co Aishabai Widow v. A M Jeewanji & Co a firm Payne & Co.

655—12 Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kalljanji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co.

1056—13 Captain and V Gomtibai v. Vallabhadas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D and D.

45—14 Jamsetji R & D Magna Nursu v. Rajanna Nursu Metha D and L.

1149—13 J A Valles Anna Dominga Miranda & anr v. Jaoquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187—13 Dastur and Co. Ratanlal Choonilal v. The Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay Crawford B & Co.

775—13 Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co.

961—13 Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne and Co.

437—14 Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Lipuidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.

1029—13 Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & G Mirza M & M.

372—14 Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.

449-12 Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Arderi Dady & ors Patel & Ez. Dastur & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearng and final disposal.

Long Causes.

55—13 Mulji & Tha Moloobhai Parapiya & Co. a firm v. Gullamalli Nurmahomed Matu J & M Bick M R & Co.

1137—13 Tyabji D & Co Tulsidas Mohanji v. Karavi Bai Porebai.

496-13—Manecklal & T Kundlik Panduji Banker & ors v. Dhonduba Panduji Banker & ors Manecklal & T. V. Sm. B & Co.

1312-12—Nadeesha & D. Bapulal Ratanchand v. Chaganlal Ambaram & or. Amir & D Kanga & S.

1011-13—Mehta & D The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Zulfikar Alli Khan & ors. Kanga & S Vachha & Co.

1124-12—Payne & Co Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail v. Fatmabai widow Matu J & M.

853-13—Jam E & D Nanabhoy Karsondas v. Mohanlal Pitamberdas Eagh N & Co.

1113-13—Payne & Co Cassamally Jairajbhai Peir v. The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B. & Co.

732-12—Mulji & Tha Karimbhai Peer Mahomedbhai & Co. a firm v. Pranlal Kahadas Joshipura & ors Little & Co. Un. P & P Mulji.

384-13—Mulla & Mulla Meghji Parmanand a 649-13—In person (a pauper) Annbai v. Pichoba Narayan Vemuna.

310-14—Bhai K & G Seskaran Samirmal v. Poonamchand Karmdan Daph F & D.

1005-13—Amin & Desai Gitabai v. Radhabai widow & anr Ragh N & Co Sm B & Co.

716-13—Mulla & Mulla Tokersay Jivraj & ors v. Anupchand Hansaji & ors Amin & D Ard H D & Co. In person.

389-11—Wadia G & Co. Mahomed Haji Aboo a firm v. Tyeb Ismail & ors Little & Co.

693-13—Matubhai J & M Virji Jetha & Co firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur & A Tyabji & ors. Sabnis & G.

821-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Kadar Abdoola Haji Dawood and ors v Hormusji Nasservanji Vakil and ors, Payne and Co.

1096-13—Shivji Kooverji and Co a firm v Motilal Balmakoond and anr, Malvi H M and R. (Between 1 and 2 Defendants).

1060-13—Malvi H M & R Bai Ratanbai widow anr v. Dawoodbhoy Noorbhoy & ors. Payne & Co Jam E & D Mott & D.

372—14 Payni & G oJumna Flour Mills Co Ltd v. Thakar Champsey Bhimji & Co a firm Wadia G & Co.

935—13 Surajmal & Co. Manabai v. Sultanallibhai & ors Jam. R & D Dhanjisha & B Kharas & P.

LORD CHARMICHAEL ON EDUCATION

THE VALUE OF EXPERIENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael in opening the new buildings of St. Paul's Cathedral Mission College to-day in the course of his speech said:—

Many people think that education in Bengal is passing through a most critical and crucial phase. There are some, a small minority, who would gladly set the clock back. They trace our political troubles and economic discontent to a rash and injudicious spread of English education and they think that if the rulers of India had offered education to its people with a more niggardly hand our difficulties would not perhaps have been as acute as they are.

"I confess, gentlemen, to a feeling of some impatience when I meet with this view for it seems to me that British policy on a matter of this kind must be consistent. I do often enlarge upon the benefits of the British rule, it always seems to me that our achievement in India, even if we admit that we have made mistakes, speaks for itself in no uncertain tone. But I do take pride in knowing that the British Raj in India has from its beginning always stood for enlightment and the spread of education.

"We could never, if we were true to our traditions, have done anything but strive to educate India. If, however, our critics maintain that our educational policy has sometimes been ill advised or not based on facts we may, I think, readily enough admit that there have been errors. When we look back through the helpful perspective of time to Macaulay's famous despatch, the idea suggests itself to us that some of the crudeness and superficiality of our education, might have been avoided and would have been avoided if the early administrators of British India had only had the knowledge which experience has given us.

But we have begun to take stock of the serious study of educational problems which though for not so many years have called for the attention of thoughtful men in Europe and in America are influencing and pervading Indian thought. The problems which the school, the college and the university present are daily being more studied and I look forward with confidence and gladness to a time when the somewhat chaotic diversities of our Indian system of education shall be co-ordinated and unified without, however, being stereotyped into one dull mould.

VEGETABLE GHEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—We have read Mr. Sutaria's Correspondence on "Adulterated Oils" which appeared in your paper this morning in which he makes the following remarks:

"I understand one firm advertising for so called Vegetable Ghee does a large flourishing trade in the various grades of "White Oils."

Our firm is known for selling Vegetable Butter called Nucoline which is manufactured in England. We know Mr. Sutaria does not refer to us in his remarks, but, as they are likely to misled persons who are using it, we wish to make it known that we do not deal in "White Oils" at all. Not only this but Nucoline has been analysed by Professor Jago and the Bombay Municipality and their reports are very satisfactory.—Yours etc.,

BALMUKAND RAY & CO.

Bombay July 3.

WEST END

"Queen Anne"

15" LEVER WATCH

Non-magnetic lever escapement, compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; seven jewels; substantial dust-proof case.

MODEL No. 1
Nickel Silver - Rs. 12
Rolled Gold - Rs. 24

Will stand riding and much knocking about without being affected. Very useful and reliable.

MODEL No. 2.
Nickel Silver - Rs. 13
With leather strap Rs. 14-8

Recommended for Sporting purposes or travelling, when a valuable watch is exposed to so many risks.

MODEL No. 3. Nickel Silver—Rs. 14-8

WRITE FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY : CALCUTTA

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd. London.

MOTOR FACTORY.

The PROPRIETOR of the FORT COACH FACTORY begs to announce that he has opened a separate department under thoroughly trained hands for repairing and renewing MOTOR CHASSIS. This Factory is the only one in Bombay which actually does Government House Carriage and Motor Body work and is under H. E. the Governor's appointment during five successive Governors.

The MOTOR BRANCH of this Factory has turned out new Bodies which have secured MEDALS and high approval Certificates in London, Paris and India.

Our PAINTING, VARNISHING and CLOSE PLATING work is pronounced to be unequalled

PESTONJEE B. PRESS,

Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 391. Telegraphic Address, "PRESS BOMBAY."

Would You Buy a MOTOR CAR without Ball Bearings?

Or a sewing machine? Or a watch without jewels?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.,

has worked out the principle of ball bearings in the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter. Every typebar is ball bearing; the carriage and capital shift travel on ball bearings and wherever friction would naturally develop, it is lessened to the vanishing point by ball bearings.

This means, in a typewriter, greater speed, closer adjustments and consequently, greater accuracy and neater typewritten work.

This is only one of the reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. typewriter is worth more money than any other typewriter ever made.

We can show you by actual demonstration how you can increase the efficiency of your stenographer and save yourself time and money.

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL LTD.,

10, Forbes Street, Bombay, P. O. Box No. 125.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A HEAVY CALENDAR.

THE CREDIT BANK CASE.

The Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court commenced on Saturday morning in the Central Court room, Mr. Justice W. H. Hayward presiding.

There were fifteen cases on the calendar, and no less than twenty-three persons were implicated, six of whom were out on bail. Great interest is being evinced in this sessions as the two cases relating to the failure of the Credit Bank are down for trial. Some interest is also being shown in the case in which five European lads have been committed in connection with the death of a *mali* in a garden at Lonavla. Long before the time fixed for the holding of the Court, crowds of people began to assemble and when Mr. Justice Hayward entered the Court-room, there was hardly any space left vacant.

Exactly at 10-30 a. m., his Lordship took his seat on the bench, and he was supported on the right by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, and on the left by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Sheriff of Bombay.

On the application of the acting Advocate-General it was decided to try the Credit Bank cases with the aid of a special jury. Mr. Jardine then withdrew charges of murder and dacoity with murder framed against the five European lads and his Lordship acquitted them of those two charges and they will be tried for the remaining three offences with which they stand charged. Some anxiety was caused in Court as Mr. Mistry, the second in one of the Credit Bank cases failed to appear in time and his Lordship was about to forfeit his bail-bond when he turned up and tendered an apology to the Court through his counsel. Pleas of all the accused persons were recorded and his Lordship then proposed to try common jury cases.

THE CREDIT BANK CASES.

TO BE TRIED BY A SPECIAL JURY.

On the Court assembling, the acting advocate-General Mr. Jardine moved that the first case on the calendar, namely, the case against Jaffer Joosub be heard with the aid of a special jury. He urged that it was a rather heavy case and it would take considerable time to hear. It involved great many questions of account and a large number of exhibits and papers had been put in. It was in the interests of both the prosecution and the accused that the case be tried as efficiently as possible. The interests of justice demanded that this case be tried by a special jury. The case was of very considerable importance to the public in Bombay. The case related to the management of a Bank in which the public were large investors, and in which the public had been large losers.

His Lordship inquired if the other side agreed to this request.

Mr. K. Kemp said he appeared with Mr. R. J. Mody for the accused and consented to this application.

Mr. Justice Hayward—What about the second case?

Mr. Jardine—I am going to apply for a special jury in that case also.

Mr. Justice Hayward—There is another accused in that case; does he consent to that course being taken?

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan said he appeared for the second accused, Mistry, in that case, and also consented. He added that it was a fit case to be tried by a special jury, and if the prosecution had not applied, his client had intended to make this application.

Mr. Justice Hayward—I think it is a clear case for a special jury. Both the cases will be tried by a special jury.

Mr. Jardine then applied that the case in which Superintendent Sullivan has at the instance of the Crown charged Jaffer Joosub be fixed for hearing for Monday (to-day). He said that it was very convenient for a special jury to come in the beginning of the week and he hoped that they would get out of it by the end of the week.

His Lordship—I will fix that day if the other side has no objection.

Mr. Kemp—I am prepared to go on on Monday.

His Lordship thereupon fixed to-day for the hearing of the case.

Mr. Jardine next applied for a slight amendment of the first charge against Jaffer in the first case. He said he desired to alter the figure of Rs. 57,064 to one of Rs. 48,588-5-3. The effect of it, he said, was to reduce the amount.

Mr. Kemp not objecting, his Lordship allowed the amendment.

THE CHARGES AGAINST JAFFER.

Pleas of the accused persons were then recorded by Mr. H. Campbell, acting Clerk of the Crown. The first prisoner called upon to plead was Jaffer Joosub. The charges against him were (1) that between 10th December 1912 and 10th June 1913, he at Bombay committed criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a sum of Rs. 48,588-5-3 or thereabouts belonging to the Credit Bank of India, Limited, and (2) that he on 1st September 1913 committed criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a sum 16,000 belonging to the Credit Bank of India, Limited. He claimed to be tried on both these charges.

Mr. Campbell then called upon Jaffer Joosub and N. R. Mistry to plead in the second case on the calendar. Mistry, who was held to bail by Mr. A. H. S. Aston on the 13th March last under orders of the High Court, did not respond, though his name was repeatedly called out.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that there must be some misunderstanding about the time. His client was represented by solicitors and he must be coming.

His Lordship—Very well, I will take the pleas of other accused first, and if he does not turn up then, I will proceed according to law.

THE LONOVLA CASE.

CHARGES AGAINST FIVE BOYS.

Mr. Campbell accordingly called upon the following five accused to plead on the charges preferred against them in the third case on the calendar:—(1) Frank William Nevil Race; (2) Douald Wilfred Giles; (3) P. J. M. Richardson; (4) H. D. Pears; and (5) George Nixon. There were five charges preferred against them jointly. They were that on the 8th March last at Lonavla (1) committed the murder of one Nama Pandoo, a *mali*, and abetment; (2) that they committed dacoity and within the commission of that offence a murder was committed by one of them; (3) that they committed dacoity and in the commission of that offence they caused grievous hurt to Nama Pandu, a *mali*, and abetment; (4) that they committed dacoity and (5) that they voluntarily caused grievous hurt and abetment. All the accused claimed to be tried.

Mr. Jardine at this stage told his Lordship that in this case he desired to inform the Court that under section 333 of the Criminal Proceedure Code, he would not prosecute the accused persons on the charge of murder.

Mr. Justice Hayward—Then all the proceedings on that charge will be stayed.

Mr. Jardine—Yes, it will now be for your Lordship to state whether that order should amount to an acquitted or a discharge. I leave that question entirely in the hands of your Lordship.

His Lordship—I have read the papers in this case, and I think that the accused must be acquitted of that charge. There is no evidence to warrant a charge of murder. That applies to both the charges, murder and dacoity with murder, does it not, Mr. Advocate-General?

Mr. Jardise—No, my Lord. It is not necessary to withdraw the other charge.

Mr. Justice Hayward—I think that the last three charges are sufficient. They include the offences of dacoity and grievous hurt.

Mr. Jardine—In that case I will withdraw that charge too.

His Lordship thereupon ordered the five accused to be acquitted of these two charges.

A CONFIRMED OFFENDER.

Pleas in the other cases were then taken, and in all the cases except one, the prisoners pleaded not guilty. Chhtu Beharilal pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of three bed sheets on the 23rd June last and he admitted twenty previous convictions, which commenced from 1881. His Lordship observed that the man was a confirmed offender and a light sentence was of no use to him. He accordingly, sentenced him to ten years' transportation.

MISTRY ABSENT.

A MISTAKE AS TO TIME.

After this, Mistry's name was again called out but he was absent. Mr. Talyarkhan said that it was very unfortunate that the accused was not present. The solicitors instructing him told him that the absence was due to some misunderstanding as to time. Ordinarily the Court work began at 11-30 and apparently the accused was under that impression. He lived at Byculla, and the solicitors had sent a taxi-cab to fetch him immediately. He therefore, asked the indulgence of the Court to allow him time till the jury was empannelled in other cases to be taken up that day. He believed that by then the accused would turn up.

Mr. Jardine—I do not object, my Lord.

His Lordship—This excuse will not do, Mr. Talyarkhan. It is very well-known what time the sessions commence.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that there was no suggestion of any intention on the part of the accused not to stand his trial. He was represented by a first class firm of solicitors and all this time he had been busy preparing his defence and even the evening previous he was present in his solicitors' office. His absence was due to some misunderstanding and counsel understood that he would be present within a few minutes. If the Court granted him this indulgence, he would be much obliged.

Mr. Justice Hayward—Mr. Advocate-General, the charge against the man is non-bailable, is it not?

Mr. Jardine—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—Then the right course is that his bail bond should be forfeited and a warrant should issue.

Mr. Jardine—We have no reason to believe that there has been a wilful breach of the conditions of bail on this man's part, my Lord.

His Lordship—Then you do not now press for an immediate order?

Mr. Jardine—No, my Lord, but it must be made clear to him that he should be careful and punctual in the future.

Mr. Talyarkhan—My latest information is that the man has left home. He will be here in a few minutes. I will inform your Lordship as soon he comes.

His Lordship—Very well.

A common jury was then empannelled for petty theft cases and in the meantime Mistry turned up.

JAFFER AND MISTRY CHARGED.

PLEAS OF "NOT GUILTY."

Along with Jaffer Joosub, he was called upon to plead to the charges against them. They were (1) that on the 7th January 1911, they abetted the offence of criminal breach of trust by some persons, namely, Mr. Kaji Kabiruddin, Mr. Mahomedbhay Datubhoy, Dr. Gulam Hussein Virji Patel, Mr. Hiralal Chhotalal Shroff and Mr. Rahim Joosub, directors of the Credit Bank of India Limited, in consequence of which abetment a sum of Rs. 8,978 was paid by the said directors to the share-holders of the Bank thereby causing wrongful gain to the said share-holders, and thereby committed an offence under sections 409 and 109 of the Indian Panel Code; and (2) that he Jaffer Joosub, as a servant of the Bank, to wit, the manager, and he, N. R. Mistry, an officer of the Bank, to wit the auditor, between 30th December 1910 and 7th January 1911 with intent to defraud and deceive made a false entry in the balance-sheet of the Bank for the half year ending 31st December 1910, to wit, a sum of Rs. 22,026-15-6 was shown as profits earned during the period and thereby committed an offence under section 215 of the Indian Companies Act. In the alternative, the accused were charged under section 477A of the Indian Penal Code (falsification of accounts) with reference to the second charge.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty to the charges.

Mr. Talyarkhan then tendered an apology to the Court on behalf of his client for being absent.

All the accused who were on bail were then allowed to go with instructions to report themselves to the Court every morning.

His Lordship then proceeded to dispose of the common jury cases.

A COSTLY LARK.

SOLDIER SENT TO PRISON FOR THREE YEARS.

The first case that was called on for trial was the one in which three privates of the Lancashire Fussiliers stationed at Karachi named William Johnson, Joseph Garner and James Kelly, were charged with having committed robbery and hurt at Karachi. They were committed by Major Cumberlege, Cantonment Magistrate, Karachi, to stand their trial before the High Court Sessions. The charges against them were that they commited, on or about the 18th of May, 1914, robbery of the property of Manikrai, and that Joseph Garner voluntarily caused hurt to Hukma Gamana and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 394 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Kemp appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. J. A. Balfour for the accused.

Mr. Kemp, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the three accused were charged with having committed robbery of the property of one Manikrai, a jeweller and silversmith whose shop was situated at Elphinstone Street, Karachi. On the 18th of May, at about 9 p.m. while the complainant Manikrai was talking with a neighbour, the accused rushed into the shop and one of them broke the pane of a cupboard and ran away with a large silver cup. The property stolen was one large silver cup, a silver tray, a small silver cup and a pepper bottle. The second accused also hurt Hukma, a servant of Manikrai, by giving him a blow on his collar-bone, while he and the third accused were running away from the shop. Manikrai, the complainant, who was the first witness for the prosecution, deposed that he saw the first accused rush into the shop and snatch a silver cup from his cupboard, how he ran after the first accused and handed him over to the policeman on duty. He further deposed that when he returned with the first accused and the policeman, his son informed him that the second accused had stolen the small silver cup and the pepper bottle. The accused were handed over by the policeman on duty to the Garrison policemen. Manikrai's son, and Hukma, Manikrai's servant, were called to support the case for the prosecution. The policeman who was on duty at the time, and a doctor also were called as witnesses for the prosecution. The doctor said that he had examined Hukma and found his collar-bone broken. The collar-bone might have been broken by a fall.

Private Rodgers of the Lancashire Fussiliers deposed to having seen the third accused in the street, bareheaded and without his coat. On being asked the reason of his want of cap and coat, he did not answer. He was taken to the Guardroom, and on being searched, a silver tray was found in his possession. At that time the accused was not drunk.

Second Lieutenant Douglas Marshall, of the same regiment, deposed to certain regimental numbers which the accused bore.

His Lordship asked the three accused whether in explanation of the evidence against them they had anything to say.

William Johnson said:—We had all been drinking and were out for a lark.

Joseph Garner said:—We had been drinking in the afternoon, my Lord, and saw the cups in the shop, and did it for a bit of a lark. We did not intend stealing them. The beer put it into our head.

James Kelly said:—I had been drinking. I went into a fit of madness. When I got into the shop, the man in the shop pushed me through the window. I did not intend stealing the silver.

At this stage the following additional charges under sections 318 and 114, of the Penal Code, of having committed theft in a building and having abetted each other in the commitment of such theft, were added against the accused. On being asked by the Clerk of the Crown whether they pleaded guilty or claimed to be tired, all the accused said that they pleaded guilty to the charge of having committed theft in a building.

At this stage, Mr. Balfour rose and submitted to his Lordship that there must have been some confusion in the minds of the accused, as a little while ago, all of the accused said that they did not intend to steal.

His Lordship, therefore, asked the accused that when they said that they pleaded guilty to having committed theft in a building, they intended to steal. All the accused answered that they did it for a lark.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against all the accused in respect of the charge of committing theft in a building. On the charge of robbery and robbery with hurt, the jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship, addressing the accused, told them that they were found guilty of theft in a building by an unanimous verdict of the jury. The offence was a serious one, and showed the state of lawlessness prevalent there. His Lordship sentenced each of the three accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THIEF SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION.

Ravji Rama was charged with having committed housebreaking in order to commit theft.

The complainant, one Kuva Vavji, residing near a temple, situate at third Bhoiwada, locked his door on the 18th of April and went out. On his return he found that his lock had been tampered with, and he found Rs. 15 missing from a box in the room. He got another lock and went out again locking it. On his return he again found the door unlocked; and the accused inside the room. He handed him over to the police.

Mr. Barrow appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown.

The complainant another man and a policeman were examined as witnesses for the prosecution.

The accused was not defended, and had no witnesses. The accused in his statement to the Court said that another man with whom he was under-going imprisonment sometime ago had falsely implicated him.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty and his Lordship, in view of the two previous convictions the accused had, sentenced him to transportation for seven years. The accused in this case was committed to the Sessions by Mr. F. Olivira Third Presidency Magistrate.

HOUSE BREAKERS SENTENCED.

Two other accused, Panna Bihari and Rajaram Narayen were charged with having committed housebreaking at night and theft in a room at Pannalal Terrace Grant Road, of Mr. Shivshankar Harjivan on 31st March, 1914. A neighbour of Mr. Shivshankar having heard a noise in the room just close to his went into the room and found the two accused taking away some property belonging to the complainant. On his entrace they tried to run away. They were handed over to the police by the neighbours.

Mr. Barrow appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and his Lordship, in view of the previous convictions the accused had, sentenced each of them to five years' rigorous imprisonment and ordered them to notify their place of residence to the police for three years.'

ACCIDENT ON A BOMBAY SHIP.

AN ENGINEER'S PLUCK AND DARING.

A correspondent writing from Mauritius, gives details of an accident which occurred on board the Bombay steamer Abydos on a journey to Mauritius. He says:—

We sailed from Aden on the 1st June for Mauritius, land on the evening of the 5th June at about 7 p.m., the starboard boiler burst, and the escaping steam made it impossible for any one on deck to cross the engine room from fore to aft. The second engineer, Mr. Walter Branch, who with presence of mind and courage, rushed to the stokehole and got all the fires drawn, eased back the pressure, and, with great difficulty and at the risk of his life, succeeded in shutting down the connecting steam stop valve. He remained at his post in the engine room to see that the port boiler was safe, and kept the engine going, and only came on deck in an exhausted state after seeing everything safe. May I be permitted to say that this case should be brought to the notice of the authorities concerned in order that a suitable reward be given to Branch for his courage and presence of mind in preventing a serious accident. But for him the engineer and the men of his watch would probably have been killed.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

	Rs.
Statement of Traffic for the month ended 30th April, 1914	1,59,852
Increase on coresponding period of previous year	13,951
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th April 1914	1,59,852
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	13,951

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April 1914	52,643
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	9,464
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th April 1914	52,643
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	9,464

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April 1914	120,76
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	531
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th April 1914	12,076
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	531

AMRITSAR-PATHI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 20th June 1914	15,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	516
Total earnings from 1st April to 20th June 1914	1,60,600
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	28,490

ARRAH MURDER CASE.

SUPPLEMENTARY EVIDENCE RECORDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, July 4.

Supplementary evidence was recorded in the Arrah Murder Case yesterday. Six witnesses have been examined, including Balchand Kothari, a student in Arjunlall's Jaipur school, who wanted to depose in Marahati, and Rai Bahadur Brajarakhap Sanyal District Superintendent of Police, Sahabad.

The Sessions trial begins on Monday next. Mr. Manuk is expected to take half a day in opening the case for the Crown.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

RESULT OF HALF YEAR'S WORKING.

The one hundred and seventh annual report of the directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway for the six months ended September 30th last, states:—

There has been no change since the last Report as regards the amount of Stock raised by the Company, which remains at £2,000,000 Capital Stock and £1,000,000 of 3½ per cent. Debenture Stock. These amounts having been raised and expended prior to 1st January, 1912, are merged in the agreed-on capitalisation of the Undertaking as at 31st December, 1911, viz., Secretary of State's Capital, £28,000,000 Preferred and £10,500,000 Deferred, and Company's Capital, £2,000,000 Preferred together with £1,000,000 Debenture Stock.

With regard to Capital Expenditure since 31st December, 1911, the total incurred up to 30th September, 1913, including Suspense Accounts but excluding payments on account of liabilities incurred prior to 1st January, 1912, has amounted to Rs. 1,65,97,796, as shown in Statement No. IV. The funds to meet this outlay have been advanced by the Government to the extent of Rs. 1,62,32,796, and by the Company to the extent of Rs. 3,65,000, and these amounts constitute temporary additions to the Preferred Capital of the Secretary of State and of the Company, respectively.

Details of the Capital Expenditure charged off during the half-year ended 30th September, 1913, under the main heads of accounts are given in Statement No. V., the totals being Rs. 43,37,908 for the Broad-gauge and Rs. 9,49,454 for the Metre-gauge, of which Rs. 18,64,365 and Rs. 6,22,492, respectively, are on account of Rolling Stock.

Coaching traffic shows an *increase* of Rs. 3,99,765 on the Broad gauge and of Rs. 4,98,558 on the Metre gauge; Goods traffic, an *increase* of Rs. 10,31,567 on the former and a *decrease* of Rs. 19,19,558 on the latter; Sundries, an *increase* of Rs. 1,02,546 on the Broad gauge, and of Rs. 57,911 on the Metre gauge; and Telegraph, an *increase* of Rs. 2,046 on the former and of Rs. 2,092 in the latter.

The increase of Rs. 10,31,567 in goods traffic on the Broad Gauge was chiefly in general merchandise, the commodities most largely contributing being raw cotton, oil-seeds and refined sugar. Of the large decrease of Rs. 19,19,558 on the Metre gauge, Rs. 18,59,643 was in general merchandise, in which the largest falling off was in Grain and Pulse, Rs. 13,64,398, and other commodities showing decreases are Sugar, Fodder and Miscellaneous articles. The decrease is explained by the failure through drought, of grain and other crops in North Eastern Rajputana and in the United Provinces around Agra and Cawnpore.

The rolling stock constructed and in use on the combined system at the close of the half-year under review compares as under half-year under review was as follows:—

30th September, 1913.	A.	B.	C.
Locomotives	328	509	837
Coaching Vehicles	885	1,904	2,789
Goods Vehicles	8,443	9,065	17,508
Total	9,656	11,478	21,134

A.—Broad Gauge. B.—Metre Gauge. C.—Combined System.

	Broad-gauge	Metre-gauge	Total.
Gross earnings	1,92,03,000	1,60,02,000	3,52,05,000
Working expenses	87,89,000	74,52,000	1,62,41,000
Net earnings	1,04,14,000	85,50,000	1,89,64,000

RESULTS OF WORKING FOR THE YEAR.

The detailed accounts for the second half of the year cannot be published in this Report, but the main results of working have been cabled from India, and are as follows:—

The total net earnings of the whole year amount therefore to Rs. 3,31,55,600, and the share of surplus earnings accruing to the Company under the terms of the contract with Government, in addition to the guaranteed interest, amounts, after deduction of Indian Income Tax and also the amount due to the Provident Fund in respect of advances for Capital Expenditure made from that Fund, to a net sum of Rs. 6,58,661. Of this the sum of Rs. 1,45,924 was received in December last as an interim payment of ½ per cent. on the Company's Capital, and was utilised in payment of the interim dividend to the Stockholders in January last. The balance now available is Rs. 5,12,737, which has produced £34,115 14s. 6d., which is subject to English Income Tax.

From this amount the Directors recommend the payment in July next of a final dividend of one per cent. together with a bonus of ½ per cent., thus making, including the guaranteed interest for the half-year of 1½ per cent., a total payment to the Stockholders in July next of 2½ per cent. Including the interim dividend of 2 per cent. in January last, this makes a return of 4½ per cent. on the Capital Stock for the year 1913-14, and compares with 3½ per cent. paid for each of the first five years following the re-organisation of the Company in 1906, 4 per cent. for 1911 and 4½ per cent. for 1912. In addition a special supplementary dividend of 10s. per cent. was paid in July last in respect of the three months ended 31st March, 1913, on the adoption of the official year as the Company's financial year with effect from 1st April, 1913.

NEW LINES.

The opening of the narrow gauge line, 30 miles in length, from Broach to Jambusar, which it was expected would have taken place early this year, has had to be postponed owing to delay in the supply of rolling stock, due to congestion of work caused by labour troubles in this country. Shipment of the stock has however, now commenced, and it is hoped the line will shortly be available for traffic.

DIRECTORATE.

Major A. D. G. Shelley, R.E., who had been the Company's Agent in India since April, 1906, having resigned that appointment, was elected to the vacant seat on the Board on the 7th May last. He has been succeeded in the appointment of Agent by Mr. R. Woollcombe, who had previously acted as Agent during Major Shelley's absence on leave.

Col. Sir William Bisset and Sir Charles Ollivant retire from the Board by rotation at this meeting, and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election by the Stockholders.

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

OFFICIAL NEGLECT OF DOMICILED COMMUNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With the solitary exception that a member of the Subordinate Medical Department was awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal, the last Birthday Honours list does not show another Anglo-Indian who has been considered worthy of any distinction. That this policy of exclusion should have been considered the right thing in the past, by those who had the munipulation of the annual honours-list, was tacitly accepted by the whole domicilated community as one which it were useless to cry against, seeing the extent of the conciliatory attitude persistently maintained for more than half a century by our Government both here and at Home towards Indians. But sir, times have changed. The domicilated community has been roused from its apathy and dumb submission to the culpable neglect of our rulers, and means to assert itself. Can it be credible, I ask, that amongst all the departments of the State, Police, Post and Telegraph, Survey, Medical, Forest, Engineering, Railways, State and State-aided, not more than one man could be found who could be considered a worthy recipient of a State-awarded honour? If my query deserves an affirmative reply, then I should say that our various departments are in a sorry condition indeed. But it is well-known that this is not so; indeed it needs no testimony from one to the fact that Government is fully aware that it would be a hazardous procedure to weed out the domiciled element from its services and the Railways are equally alive to this fact. Moreover, a community which gives fifty thousand volunteer soldiers to the State must surely possess some members worthy of State recognition.

It is no secret what the *modus operandi* is which is adopted in awarding birthday honours; suffice to say that it is not controlled by a strict sense of justice, equity or consideration as least so far as the domiciled community is concerned. It would be well if the distinguished statesman now at the helm would give something of his personal attention to this grievance of the Anglo-Indian community. He could not do better than seek for information amongst its leaders. The whole domiciled community itself should enter its protst as one man against the neglect it is subjected to in this respect. Those sitting in high places may rest assured that it is an unwise policy any longer to exclude a loyal section of its subjects from what is freely conferred on other sections.—Yours etc.

F. B.

Bombay, July 4.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION

CHAWL BUILDING IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association was held at 6 p.m. on Wednesday last at the Improvement Trust Office. The Hon. Mr. Orr was in the chair.

Mr. T. D. Kapadia, L.C.E., M.S.E., read a paper on "Chawl Buildings in Bombay." A discussion followed. The following are some of the points raised:—

The approximate cost of construction of each room of 10 by 10 was about Rs. 550.

It was suggested (a) that the cost per cubic foot be ascertained; (b) that approximate rent per each room be calculated on the basis of the Chawl being constructed on the Trust estate or outside; (c) and that the cost per room if reinforced concrete be used, be also calculated.

Mr. Kapadia estimated that the life of the chawl of the type proposed by him was above seventy years.

Mr. Delvis pointed out that taking Rs. 100 to be the cost of ground per each room at Rs. 10 per square yard, the average cost of each room would come to Rs. 650; the gross rental would come to Rs. 58¼ or about Rs. 5 per room per month. This would work out a net income of 6 per cent. per annum, and if capital could be got at a lower rate, the rate of rent would be proportionately lowered.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks, complimented Mr. Kapadia for his lucid paper and said that the lowest estimate for the smallest type of bungalow (4 rooms) was estimated under the prices ruling at present at Rs. 3,200 and people who required residence of a lower scale had to go to chawls and flats. Mr. Kissan's estimate was for the case of tenants paying Rs. 13 per two rooms. Mr. Kapadia's estimates were for those who could afford only Rs. 5 for a one room tenement.

The Chairman then announced the following programme of the meetings of the Association:—

Wednesday, 8th July:—Lecture by himself on "Density of Population in Bombay."

Wednesday, 15th July:—Discussion on the Financial Aspect of Mr. Kapadia's Scheme of Chawls.

Wednesday, 22nd July:—Discussion on Dr. Daji's paper on the Zoroastrian Building Society.

The Chairman further announced that there will be a lecture by Mr. Watson, the Trust Engineer, on Small Cottages. The date of the lecture will be announced hereafter.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Kapadia and the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

DINNER TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

Their Excellencies were entertained at dinner on Friday night by the Hon. Sir Richard Lamb, the First Member of Council. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon with Miss Egerton and an A.-D.-C. motored from Government House Ganeshkind to Sir Richard Lamb's residence, No. 20 Queens, Garden. The other guests were the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Colonel and Mrs. Perkins, General Aitken, Col and Mrs. Jackson, Captain and Mrs. Ellis, and Mr. and Mrs. Rieu. His Excellency took in Mrs. Rieu, Sir Richard Lamb, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, and Mr. Rieu, Miss Egerton. The party broke up well nigh midnight.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Cercle Litteraire, Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit; Distribution of prizes, Music, recitations in French: President, Monsieur Charles Barrek Consul for France: 6 p.m. (S.T.)

WEDNESDAY, July 8.

Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 9.

Bombay Corporation, Monthly Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 10.

Ball at Government House, Poona.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinemtaograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Joseph Chamberlain	8
Government and Commerce	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
LONDON LETTER	11
FOREIGN CABLE.	
The Komagata	9
The late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain	9
Austrian Funeral	
Anglo-Russian Entente	9
Turkey's Future	9
The Rubber Congress	9
Other Cables	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7, 10, 11 & 12
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
B. B. & C. I. Railway	6
American Independence Day	10
The Haj Traffic	12
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
LEGAL NEWS.	
High Court Cases	5 & 6
The Cause List	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
New Democracy	10
Mr. Roosevelt's Expedition	11
The Press in India	13
Prince's First Public Duty	13
English Girl's Scots Marriage	14
Fashions of To-day	15
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Birthday Honours	6
"Abbott Mount" Colonisation Scheme	10
Vegetable Ghee	5
SPORTING NEWS	7
SHIPPING	5
COMMERCIAL	4
THE WEATHER	3
ILLUSTRATION	10, 11, 12 & 13

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Railway Time Table—The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-0	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd & Inter class)	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

July 6.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 11th instant Corpl. R. Ellis.
2. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow Tuesday the 7th instant weather permitting) Dress—Khaki without arms. Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.
3. There will be Drill in the Town Hall to-morrow Tuesday evening the 7th instant. from 6 to 7-15 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.
4. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7-30 a.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut,
Actg.-Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

July 6.

460. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 7th instant—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday 8th instant—Any Coy. Class Firing.
and Saturday 11th instant "H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 12th instant—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 9th instant, Friday 10th instant Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 p.m.

461. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital), will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All Recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd Class shots are particularly invited to attend.

462. Machine Gun.—The "A" Company Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 7th instant at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

463. Parade.—"G" Company will parade weekly in front of the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesday.

464. Bugle Practice.—Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade during the non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

465. Leave.—No. 7546 Vol. M. P. Lloyd, "G" Coy. is granted leave for one year from 4th July, 1914.

(Sd.) O. T. MACE, LECKIE, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

July 4.

204. Leave.—The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave as under:—Major R. W. R. Pennington from 4th to 25th July, 1914.

205. Command.—During the absence on leave of Major R. W. R. Pennington, the Command of No. 2 Company B. V. A. will devolve on Captain M. H. Sowerby.

206. Signalling Class.—Monday 6th July 1914. The Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Monday the 6th July 1914 at 6-45 p.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R. A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend on Monday morning, the 6th July, at 11-30 o'clock.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animal has been presented to the Zoological Collection:—One Sloth bear by Mr. A. S. Alcock, Dadar Road.

THE BANK OF BARODA LIMITED.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Limited, for the half year ended 30th June, 1914, including the sum of Rs. 41,781-13-3 brought forward amounts to Rs. 1,56,544-4-6.

FATMABAI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of June, 1914, the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 9,792 of whom 3,692 were males and 3,330 females and 2,770 children. New admissions numbered 1,189. The average daily attendance was 326.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO POLICEMAN.

While Krishna Atmaram, Constable No. 463 of the G. I. P. Railway Police, was proceeding along the railway line to his headquarters at Byculla on Saturday morning, he was knocked down by the engine of a down Thana local train and sustained severe injuries to his head and left leg. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Five attacks and four deaths from plague and one attack of small-pox were recorded in Bombay City during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday last. There were no cases of cholera. The plague attacks were reported one each from the following divisions of the City:—Middle and Lower Colaba, Kumbharwada, Mahalaxmi, Sion and Worli. The total mortality from all causes on Friday last was 74, as compared with 85 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 105 of 1912. The total number of rats caught on Friday was 1,455, out of which 14 were found to be plague-infected, B Ward sending 5 of these latter, C Ward 8, and E Ward 1, while A, D, F and G Wards did not send any.

BURGLARS SENTENCED.

Inspector Hane of the Colaba Police on Saturday charged two servants employed in a house in Cuffe Parade, named Lawrence Fernandez and Ali Ismail, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking.

The prosecution story was that the accused in the early hours of Saturday morning, entered the room of an ayah named Libera Fernandez, in the employ of a tenant in the house. The ayah woke up and turned on the electric light, when the accused bolted.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but the Magistrate convicted and sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 5.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir Frank Gates resigns the Indian Civil Service.

Captain Tarapore, I.M.S., permanently joins the Jail Department in Burma.

Captain R. H. Anderson from Port Blair reverts to military duty.

The criminal case of Emperor v. J. P. Roche is transferred from Rangoon to the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Calcutta.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. D. Woolaun, officer on special duty in the office of Controller of Currency, has three months' leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. V. Chance, Assistant Engineer, Central Provinces, is posted to Delhi.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on retirement of Mr. Streatfield James Messrs. Styan, Coode, Goodal and Trauninger, of the Post and Telegraphs, receive a step each.

Mr. T. L. Low, of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot and Co., becomes a member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee, vice Mr. Gracebrook.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. St. Clair Pringle, officiates as District Traffic Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway, in Class 2, vice Mr. Bocquet.

Sanction has been accorded to (1) Sialkot, Morala railway survey and (2) Pabna district feeder railway reconnaissance survey.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY

HARWOOD LEAGUE: FIRST DIVISION.

B. A. C. (3); BEAT R. G. A. (2).

The meeting between the Bombay Athletic Club and the Royal Garrison Artillery was given the honour of a Saturday fixture, the civilians registering a victory by the odd goal in five. From the improved form the B. A. C. have shown of late, the result was expected, and with Henshell and Higham again in the forward line a win was a foregone conclusion. Henshell is a centre forward, who in his ability to see at a glance the weak points of the defence opposed to him,—and to bear down on it,—alone deserves his place—The manner in which he utilised Rockley's great speed to outpace the Gunner's backs on Saturday, was another illustration of his generalship. The B. A. C. were the better team and deserved their victory, although the R. G. A. played up very well and made a despera effort to pluck the brand from the fire The Gunners are not as weak a combination as the remarks concerning them would lead one to believe. The defence is good and so would be their attack, were it not for the fact that their centre-forward, Capt. Roche, who although in dribbling and in rushing tactics showed up well, seldom shoots. The handicap would not act so disastrously if the rest of the line realised the fact, and did not keep passing in to the centre in season and out of season.

The B. A. C. opened the scoring shortly after the game commenced. A run down the field by Templeton saw the ball pass on to Rockley, who beat Budd, as the Garrison goal-keeper ran out to meet him. Put on their mettle, it was not long before the R. G. A., drew level, Thompson beating Bridgewater, whose view was evidently obstructed, with a long range shot. Although the game was by no means one sided, the B.A.C., were able to score twice more before the interval, Rockley and Henshell being responsible for the points. Powell, th Gunner's inside-left, put his knee out before half-time was called, and had to be carried off the field. Even with this handicap the Gunners more than held their own, the only score in the second half being registered by Gavin for the Gunners. It was a fast shot from a free kick, which gave Bridgewater no chance.

For the winners Rockley was again in the very top of his form, his great pace being utilised to great advantage. But the entire team played up, each man doing his share. Organ again played a steady game, while Harwood, his partner, took it by turns to be brilliant and erratic.

The following were the teams:—

B. A. C.:—Bridgewater, goal, Harwood and Organ, backs, Butt, Osborne and H. Templeton, halves; Higham, Rockley, Henshell, Tyler and Bruness, forwards.

R. G. A.:—Budd, goal; Paulin and Franklin, backs; Warren, Thompson and Holdam, halves; Spain, Powell, Captain Roche, Gavin, and Llewellyn, forwards.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters	4	4	0	0	15	0	8
Bombay Gymkhana	5	4	1	0	2	2	8
Bombay Athletic	6	3	2	1	9	5	7
R. G. A., Bombay	5	1	2	2	4	5	4
G.I.P. Railway Athletic	4	1	2	1	3	6	3
Grant Medicals	5	1	2	3	1	10	3
Hornets	5	0	4	1	1	12	1

REFEREEING—AND SOME CRITICISMS.

Refereeing in the Harwood League has never been of a very high order and comments there have been neither few nor favourable in former years. This season press views of a critical nature on referees' performances have been comparatively few and, peculiar as it may seem these views have hinged chiefly on the two penalty goals awarded against the Bombay Gymkhana in their match against the Sherwood Foresters. Two of the three writers, who presumably watched the game from the stands, insist on the offence, which was "hands," having been unintentional, while the other is more cautious in his opinion. The circumstance hardly justified the implied "Eureka" of our weekly contemporary, and another reference to "Hints to Referees," for it is known to the veriest tyro that intention is necessary to breach of Law 9. But these criticisms are hardly fair. In the matter of "hands" the referee has only one principle to guide him in deciding whether there was intention or no intention, that is, whether the hand moved to meet the ball or did not. The referee, interrogated directly after the match, was positive that in one instance the elbow and in the other the hand moved to meet the ball, which gave him no option but to rule a "penalty." Even if these movements had been made to avoid the ball, the referee could scarcely be blamed for ruling "hands." They might have been instructive movements, the difference between instinct and intention is a problem for the psychologist, but a referee might well see in them a synonmy. It is a circumstance, anyway, in which the referee is a better judge even than the offending player. But it is extremely curious that a spectator, who was roughly seventy yards from the scene of the incident should be positive of it being unintentional.

The criticisms in question were not called "peculiar" above without a purpose. From memory and at random three incidents where the referee blundered obviously can be recalled. In the Hornets-Sherwood Foresters match, Navin kicked the ball violently from behind into James's hands and a penalty was awarded by Mr. A.R. Watson; in the Gymkhana-Hornets' match Mr. Inwood passed unnoticed a charge Osborne-Smith made on Navin, the Hornets' goal-keeper, who was playing the ball with his feet, when the rules preclude a goal-keeper being charged except when he is *holding* the ball; or obstructing an opponent and in the Second League no further back than Saturday the referee ruled a forward offside when an opposing back kicked the ball to him. Other incidents where referees have blundered badly can be shown, but why they should be passed by and criticism resorted to in an incident where unquestionably the referee is the best judge, those who are responsible for them can alone say.

SECOND DIVISION.

Y. M. C. A. (3) BEAT TELEGRAPHS (1)

On the Oval in the Second Division of the League the Y. M. C. A. beat the Telegraph Recreation Club by three goals to one.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agst.	Points.
Bombay Gymkhana "A"	5	4	0	1	16	3	6
Y. M. C. A.	5	4	1	0	9	3	8
G. I. P. Mechanics Inst.	4	2	1	1	11	5	5
Institute Luso-Indiano.	3	2	1	0	6	7	4
Telegraph R. Club	5	0	3	2	4	11	2
Customs Athletic Club.	5	0	3	2	3	7	2
Rangers	5	0	3	2	3	16	2

Note:—The score in the Gymkhana Luso-Indiano match was 6-1 in favour of the former and not 6-0 as stated. Corrections have accordingly been made in the table.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL.

CIVIL v. MILITARY CHARITY MATCH.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The annual Civil v. Military charity fixture came off this evening on the Calcutta ground which as is usual on such occasions, was gay with colours. The weather being all that could be desired spectators mustered strong. The gate being a record one various charities stand to benefit by a fairly substantial sum. The pipes and drums of the Royal Fusiliers were in attendance. In a roped off space seated behind a table were His Excellency the Governor, Sir Lawrence Jenkins and the members of the League Committee, while on the table itself were the various handsome trophies.

At 5-45 commenced the game, Pooler of Calcutta supervising. For the first five minutes the play was even then the civilians asserted themselves, Gulbraith scoring. Nine minutes after this the civilians netted again but the point was disallowed, the whistle having gone for "hands" against the military. Five minutes before the interval Thomas who was always prominent centred and Hosie netter. Fitzpatrick was often tested by the soldiers but being well covered by Churchill, Hyland and Dyche, the efforts of Buchanan, Payne Wilkins and Macdonald were frustrated. The second half saw the game very even, the military making desperate efforts to reduce the margin but being held in check by the opposing defence. Thomas netted the third and last goal of a beautiful individual effort.

At the conclusion His Excellency presented the medals to the civilian team and the League cups to the A and B teams of the 91st Highlanders amidst cheers.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" V. R. G. A.

This match was played on Saturday on the B. G. A. Ground at Colaba, and resulted in a win for the visitors by 32 runs. The home team batted first, and though Platt batted steadily, he got poor support from the rest of his side, with the exception of Taylor. For the Gymkhana Brachi proved the most destructive bowler, securing six victims for 14 runs in all.

The Gymkhana batsmen had things much their own way until, at the fourth wicket, their opponents' score had been passed. At this point Halpin, who had been bearing the brunt of the attack, met with the success he deserved, and dismissed four batsmen in five balls. In all she took 7 wickets for 40 runs in thirteen overs. Scores:—

R. G. A.

Capt. Perry, b Treuchell	8
Gr. Thatcher, b Cass	9
Br. Platt, b Brachi	36
Lieut. Underhill, b Cass	0
Br. Taylor, b Shuttleworth	16
Gr. Hardaker, b Brachi	0
Capt. Lamb, b Brachi	5
Br. Weaver, b Brachi	4
Br. Dodd, not out	2
Trptr. Cox, b Brachi	0
Br. Halpin, l-b-w, b Brachi	0
Extras	13
Total	93

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B."

Lieut. Humphries, b Weaver	2
G. D. Shuttleworth, b Halpin	3
Lieut. Mosse, run out	10
Lieut. Tranchell b Weaver	20
C. L. Fowler, not out	26
G. R. Brachi, b Halpin	25
W. P. Pechey, b Halpin	0
Capt. Cane, b Halpin	0
H. L. Cass, b Halpin	0
Lieut. Burnett, l-b-w, b Halpin	0
D. K. Johnstone, b Halpin	6
Extras	13
Total	125

CRICKET AT KURLA.

A cricket match was played at Kurla between the Kurla Club Juniors and Kurla Village Junior Cricketers on Friday last, and resulted in a win for the former by 10 wickets and 7 runs.

Kurla Village Juniors.—First Innings.—Bastyava 1, Patankar 14, Luhana 0, Kurlekar 5, Ahu Kurlawala 4, Paranjpe 2, Prabhakar 0, Gomes 0, Bappa 2, Daway 1, Bachu 0, extra 1.—Total 30.

Kurla Cricket Club Juniors.—First Innings.—Waman 3, Nerurkar 18, Nadkar 6, Hawele 10, Behere 6, Datar V. 4, Kenjalkar E. 2, Thosan K. 0, Sahastrabudhe N. 1, Ghodke, Shivaram 1, Gotya 0, extra 1.—Total 52.

Kurla Village Juniors.—Second Innings.—Luhana 0, Daway 0, Patankar 0, Kurlekar 3, Paranjpe 3, Abu 2, Bappa 10, Prabhakar 3 Gomes 0, Bastyava 2, Bachu 0 (not out).—Total 23.

Kurla Cricket Club Juniors.—Second Innings.—Nerurkar 3 (not out), Hawele 5 (not out).—Total 8.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday the 3rd July, 1914, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria, and Alexandra Docks.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. BEAT THE ISLAM GYM.

The interesting annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana came off on Saturday at the Esplanade, the former winning the match by 31 runs on the result of the first innings, it being a one-day contest. The visitors going in to bat first could make only 42, to which the Bombay Gymkhana replied with a total of 73. As there was still some time left, the Islams went in to bat a second time and had made 27 for five wickets, when stumps were drawn.

It was a low-scoring game, in which the big guns on either side failed to come off. The wicket played very slow and the ball kicked up very awkwardly. In fact the trundlers had the batsmen almost entirely at their mercy.

The visitors' first knock at was little more than a procession to and from the wickets. It is true they were not at their full strength, C. Ali, S. A. Razaak and S. A. Aziz, three of their foremost players being unable to turn out; still this would not quite excuse their failure to put up a respectable total. They lost their first wicket when they had only made 3, and the rot which thus commenced at the very start of their innings, did not stop until they had lost eight more wickets for an addition of only 24 runs. A stand, which should be considered creditable under the circumstances, was then made for the last wicket by Vishram and Anwar, who carried the total from 27 at the fall of the 9th wicket to 42 at the fall of the last. None of the visitors was able to make double figures, the highest individual score on their side being eight, which was put up by Yishram. Going in to bat at the fall of the fourth wicket, Vishram tried hard to save his side from a collapse, but single-handed he could achieve nothing substantial, though at the end of the innings he still had his wickets intact. The next highest scores, 7 and 6, were contributed by S. N. Patel and Anwar respectively.

But if the visitors' attempt was a dismal failure, that of the Bombay Gymkhana was only a little less so, and their total of 73 was due to the weakness in attack of their opponents, rather than to any batting skill of their own. Their team included several players who have at one time or another participated in Quadrangular cricket, and yet with the exception of Dobbie, Clarke and Phillips, none of their men put up double figures. They lost Powell before they had made a single, and the score struggled up to 73 with considerable difficulty. Even Simms, the Sussex amateur, was sent back before he had scored a single.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Simms and Dobbie for the Home team, who captured 5 and 4 wickets for 23 and 8 runs respectively and by Mahamod and Mullaji for the visitors, taking six and three for 22 and 45 runs respectively. Scores:

ISLAM GYMKHANA.—1st Innings.

S. U. Patel, c and b Dobbie	7
K. H. Contractor, c Stileman, b Dobbie	0
K. A. Tamboowalla, c Phillips, b Simms	2
S. Gaffar Mahomed, run out	0
Wali Ahmed, c Dobbie, b Simms	4
M. H. Vishram, not out	8
Shaikh Mahamood, c Baker, b Simms	0
T. Mullaji, b Dobbie	0
C. A. Murad, b Simms	3
Shaffi C. Tyabji (Capt.) b Dobbie	1
M. Anwar, c Stileman, b Simms	6
Extras	11
Total	42

ISLAM GYMKHANA.—2nd Innings.

M. H. Vishram, c Dobbie, b Stileman	1
Shaffi Tyabji, b Clarke	0
S. U. Patel, c Hurlbutt, b Clarke	11
Shaikh Gaffar, b Stileman	1
Wali Ahmed, c Stileman, b Goodyear	8
K. Contractor, not out	3
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	3
Total (for 5 wickets)	27

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

G. C. Phillips (Capt.), c Patel, b Mullaji	11
S. N. Powell, c Patel, b Mullaji	0
E. J. Bunbury, l-b-w, b Mahamood	8
F. Goodyear, c Wali Ahmed, b Mahamood	5
C. D. Baker, c Tamboowalla, b Mahamood	3
G. S. Dobbie, b Mahamood	16
H. L. Simms, c Wali Ahmed, b Mahamood	0
F. W. Sprott, c Tamboowalla, b Mahamood	7
C. G. Stileman, c Murad, b Mullaji	7
F. J. Clarke, l-b-w, b Tamboowalla	12
D. G. Hurlbutt, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	73

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
*Simms	8	23	2	5
Dobbie	8	8	2	4

*Bowled 4 no-balls.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.—2nd Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clarke	10	7	7	2
Stileman	8	16	2	2
Goodyear	2	1	1	1

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mullaji	14	45	1	3
Saikh Mahamood	12	22	5	6
Tamboowalla	1	1	0	0

UNION C. C. VS. NEW CORONATION C. CLUB.

This match was played on the Esplanade ground on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Union C. C. by 24 runs. The winners scored 75 and the latter scored 51.

Scores:—

Union C. C.—K. N. Chitnis 0, R. T. Merchant 10, H. N. Thanawalla 0, G. P. Choksi 5, Vakil C. M. (captain) 18, B. K. Kothari 32, K. J. Sethna 1, Vakil D. C. 3, Bhut G. H. 1, Desai C. V. 0, T. B. Mehta 0 (not out).—Total 75.

Coronation C. C.—Merchant P. T. 1, Merchant G. B. 2, Dalal V. D. 5, Merchant J. A. 0, Khoja K. M. 7, Dalal D. D. 19, Dassani H. D. 0, H. B. Merchant 15 (not out), Shakhani 1, Chowan 0, Merchant 0.—Total 51.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.

CARD OF SEVEN EVENTS ON FIRST DAY.

LARGE GATHERING PRESENT

POONA, July 4.

A large gathering including a large number of military and civil officials, attended the first day of the Kirkee Gymkhana Races. The weather was fine, with occasional passing showers, which however, did not interfere with the racing. The opening event was an upset, though the connections of the winner backed their animal with the books at fairly remunerative odds. The band of the 105th Mahrattas played during the evening.

The results in detail were as follows:—

EVENING DISTANCE HANDICAP—6 furlongs.
Capt. Cassim Shah's BLUEBELL, 11-7, one furlong start Capt. Egerton 1
Capt. R. E. Peebles COLLAR, 11-7, half furlong, Owner 2
Capt. E. Corbould Warrens' BALLYCAR 11-7, scratch, Owner 3
Betting:—2 to 1 on Ballycar, 5 to 2 against Bluebell, Fives Collar.
Won by 10 lengths, same 2nd and 3rd.
Time—1min. 14 1/5secs.
The Tote. paid Rs. 27½ for winner.

OPEN MAIDEN PLATE—1st Division, half mile.
Mr. Abdoll Mana's CRISIS, 8-8; Mujeed 1
Mr. Raj Mahomed Vazir's, JINGLE, 8-2 A. Hoyt 2
Mr. H. N. Mahomed's MATADOR, 8-2, Kees 3
Also ran:—Bahrain Girl, 9-0. Whahemdee, 7-4.
Betting:—3 to 1 on Crisis; 5 to 4 against Whahemdee, twos Matador, threes the rest.
Won by half a length, a length 2nd and 3rd
Time—54 1/5secs.
The Tote paid Rs. 27½.

KIRKEE PLATE—5 furlongs.
Capt. E. Corbould Warren's TOMSFIELD 11-2 Owner 1
Capt. H. Meynell's INTRIGUE, 10-2 Owner 2
Capt. Cairns' and Mr. S. A. Sanford's First Choice, 11-2 Capt. Egerton 3
Also Ran:—Blackfoot, 10-11.
Betting:—2 to 1 on Intrigue, 5 to 2 against Tomsfield, fives the other two.
Intrigue led for a few yards, but was then passed by Tomsfield, Blackfoot lying third. In the straight, the favourite challenged Tomsfield and the pair made a good race of it. The latter drawing clear close to home won by ¾ of a length, 11 lengths.
Time—1min. 8secs.
The Tote paid Rs. 20 for win.

OPEN ARAB STAKE—5 furlongs.
Maharaj Kunwar of Rajpipla's MALAYEB 7-11 Mujeed 1
Capt. S. S. Haynes' ARABIAN SPOT, 10-1 2
Capt. Meynelland Major Prideaux's BERLIN GIRL, 9-12 Clarke 3
Betting: 3 to 1 on Malayeb, 3 to 1 against others.
The favourite took a flying start, but after going a hundred yards was joined by Berlin Girl who, however, soon fell back. There was no further change. Malayeb winning rather easily by six lengths, one length between second and third.
Time—1min. 9 2/5secs.
The Tote paid Rs. 15 for win.

POLO SCURRY—2½ furlongs.
Capt. E. Carbould Warren's MANSFIELD 12-0 Owner 1
Mr. W. Yeatman's LUNA 12-0 Mr. Russell 2
Mr. A. E. Wright's MOUES, 12-0, Capt. Coaker 3
Also Ran:—Little Red Pepper.
Mouse got away in front, but was passed by the favourite after going 50 yards. Luna challenged the favourite in the straight, but was held safe. Won by a length, two lengths.
Time—30 3/5secs.
The Tote returned the stakes.
Betting:—3 to 1 on Mansfield, 2 to 1 against Mouse sevens others.

OPEN MAIDEN PLATE—2nd Division half mile.
Mr. Sheik Esmail's BEZAR BEG 9-0, Mujeed 1
Capt. H. Meynell's GOOD SUCCESS, 9-0, Hamad 2
Mr. Sheik Esmail's SHATRA, 7-7, Ebrahim 3
Also Ran:—Paymaster, 7-7; Red Flag, 7-7.
Betting:—2 to 1 Bezar Beg, 3 to 1 on Good Success, 5 to 2 against Red Flag, tens others.
Getting the best of the short, Bezar Beg led Good Success and Red Flag to the bend. Here the last named fell away, but the leader, holding everything else safe, won by 2 lengths, one length.
Time—53 1/5secs.
The Tote paid Rs. 15.

ARAB SCURRY—2½ furlongs.
Capt. H. Meynell's VERNEY 11-7, Owner 1
Capt. H. C. Dibben's THE WHIP, 11-7, Mr. Peebles 2
Also Ran:—Redskin, 11-11, Furnace 11-7.
Betting:—4 to 1 on Verney, 4 to 1 against The Wip, tens the others.
Verney led throughout, winning easily by six lengths.
Time—33 4/5secs.
The Tote returned the stakes.

G. I. P. RY vs. B. B. AND C. I RY.

An interesting match between the two railway clubs was played on Saturday, the teams including no less than ten men who have at one time or another participated in international cricket. Scores:—

B. B. AND C. I. RY. C.C.

F. Colabawalla, c and b Shivram	10
Kirtiker, b Parekh	12
J. S. Warden, l-b-w, b Shivram	18
K. A. Date, not out	58
P. Baloo, run out	6
Telang, b Shivram	0
Antia (Jnr.), b Ellavia	0
Stanley, not out	4
P. N. Polishwalla, b Ellavia	7
Graveston, did not bat	0
Antia (Snr.), b Ellavia	0
Extras	14
Total (for 8 wickets)	129

G. I. P. RAILWAY C.C.

Shamrao, b Warden	4
Ellavia, b Baloo	0
D. D. Driver, b Warden	2
P. Vithal, b Baloo	23
P. Shivram, not out	0
M. D. Parukh, not out	3
S. B. Nagporewalla, Carey, Brown, Lees, and Phillips, Did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total (for 4 wickets)	42

The Government of India are about to address Local Administrations, Chambers of Commerce, and other commercial bodies in regard to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance.

NOTICE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, last, at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application, ON and AFTER FRIDAY, the 10th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1914.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1914. 3100

CHEVALIER CHAMPAGNE

Ex. Quality Ex. Dry

VINTAGE 1906.

(As supplied to the Viceroy). as well as to the Continental, Hotels, Clubs, and Messes.

Price Rs. 67 per one Doz. Quarts.

Rs. 71 per Two Doz. Pints.

Sole Importers:—

D. C. Oomrigar & Co.

Opp. Crawford Market,
BOMBAY.

FOR YOUR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE DENTISTRY.

CONSULT AN EMINENT DENTIST ABOUT YOUR TEETH FREE.

Dr Carr D.D.S., (Late Dr. Boyes.)
Dental Surgeon,
167, Esplanade Road.
(Opposite Clock Tower),
Bombay.

India's Leading Exponent of Painless English and American Dentistry.

The only Dentist in Bombay who guarantees absolutely Painless Extractions by means of his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic (no cocaine) From 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a setting without the slightest feeling or pain.

Artificial Teeth fitted on the latest and every known method

Permanent fillings. Gold, Amalgam and Porcelain, Gold Crowns and Bridge work. TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

Highest class work guaranteed. Lowest possible fees charged.

Hours 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Sundays, 10 to 12.

MECHANICALLY CORRECT IN THE CHASSIS & ENGINE. ARTISTICALLY CORRECT IN THE FINISH AND BODYWORK

THE

FAMOUS FIAT CAR.

Arrange for a Trial Run.

SOLE AGENTS:—

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., LTD.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. | Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. | Branch: Lucknow.

858C

Evans, Fraser & Co.

SUEDE FINISH WASHING GLOVES

Ladies' Suede Finish Mousquetaire Gloves—have exactly the appearance of real Suede. Remarkable value. In White, Cream, Grey, Fawns, Brown, and all delicate Pastel shades.

18 inches long, Rs. 1-12
23 „ „ „ 2-4

Evans Fraser & Co. THE FORT HOUSE BOMBAY

ROLLS-ROYCE.

When we, as manufacturers of the Rolls-Royce, say it is *the best car in the world*, our statement may be considered biassed.

Then please do not accept it, but let us send you (in support of our claim) the evidence—unbiassed as it is conclusive—of leading experts, newspapers, and scores of private owners.

ROLLS-ROYCE LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)
CUMBALLA HILL, BOMBAY.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers of highest quality Art metal and richly Cut Glass Electric Fittings.

Electrical Engineers & Contractors.

F. & C. OSLER, Ltd.

Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 431. Telegram 'Oslerco.'

ASQUITH'S OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER

THE first consideration in the ordering of clothes is the Materials. No matter how well-made the garments may be, unless the material is above reproach the result cannot be satisfactory.

ASQUITH fabrics not only possess special merit, but they never vary in quality—there is no second best.

Moreover, there is always about an ASQUITH suit a subtlety of style which is at once apparent even to the casual observer.

NAVY SERGE Lounge Suit	..	Rs. 35.
FANCY FLANNEL „ „	..	„ 35.
SILK & WOOL „ „	..	„ 45.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD

MEN'S TAILORS, BOMBAY.

POONA BRANCH—6, Arsenal Road.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

MACBETH—BARNINGHAM—On the 18th June, at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, London, by the Rev. H. B. Hamer, cousin of the bride, Norman Bruce, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. K. Macbeth, of 20, Hereford Square, London, (formerly of Bombay), to Alice Beatrice (Daisy), second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barningham, of Harrogate and Manchester.

DEATH.

WHITE—June 17th, at Vizagapatam, at the residence of his mother, Percy Leyland White, Military Assistant Surgeon, I.S.M.D., attached to Muttra Station Hospital, aged 23 years.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, July 6, 1914.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

The time has not yet come when it is possible to form a wholly unprejudiced estimate of the political career of the great English statesman who has just died. The historical perspective of a whole generation, and the observation of those whose own personal experiences and recollections are not related to the period in which his genius operated, are necessary to render full justice to the life of a politician. Even now there are few Englishmen, even among trained historians, who are capable, when reviewing the political careers of Salisbury, Gladstone and even, to go further back, Disraeli, of wholly dissociating themselves from the effects and influences of the policies with which these political giants were identified,—those policies are too nearly related to the great political questions of the present day, and we must wait for the party divisions and the lines of demarcation to have undergone more complete changes by the solution or settlement of these questions before we can expect to receive the impartial judgment of unprejudiced historians. But death has, at least, this effect. It dispels bitterness and it disposes of the political motive which necessitates the refusal of an opponent even to attempt to place himself in an attitude of impartial observation towards a political leader.

In Mr. Chamberlain's case the seizure which removed him from the political arena some years before his death has made it easier for his opponents to forget the unbridled hatred with which they regarded him when he was at the height of his fame; a personal hatred towards a statesman whose policy was obnoxious to them, which has only been approached, and never, we should think, equalled, in the case, in previous days, of Mr. Gladstone, and in the present day by the rancour exhibited towards Mr. Lloyd George. Liberal and Radical journals find themselves able to-day to write in generous terms of appreciation of the genius of Joseph Chamberlain, and even to express gratitude for his work in "revealing the Empire to the Democracy." But when he was engaged in this patriotic work of revelation, he was the object of their scorn, the basest motives were attributed to him, and it was even a matter for surprise that he could be kind to his children! If Mr. Chamberlain had died in those days we should not have had the generous admissions from his political opponents of the patriotism and honesty of his motives which we now read; and, though we are now able to appreciate the work of what he did for the Empire more nearly at its proper value, because so much of it stands justified, the period which has intervened since he surrendered his portfolio at the Colonial Office has been a very brief one. As an Imperial statesman we now know that Joseph Chamberlain was far-sighted as well as quick-sighted; that he was little deserving of any of the wholesale abuse which was hurled upon him for his South African policy; and that, if, and when, he made up his mind that the Boer Republics must be crushed in order that South Africa might fulfil its better and higher destiny, he was as wise in his statesmanship as was Abraham Lincoln when he decided that war with the Southern States must be faced. If more blood was spilt and greater sacrifices were made than need have been, that was not Joseph Chamberlain's fault. All that we can justly do, in appraising his share of the policy that led to the elimination of Krugerism and the two oligarchical republics, is to recognise that the war was almost inevitable and that to-day, in the Union of South Africa and the general acquiescence of the Dutch population of the Cape, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State in their incorporation in the British Empire, we see a spectacle which indicates a finer, a more peaceful, and a more progressive future for South Africa than it could have ever achieved had there been a less courageous and a less far-sighed statesman at the Colonial Office from 1895 to 1900. But, in granting this, it is also just to remember that it was Mr. Chamberlain's successors in the direction of South African policy, who had the courage and wisdom to take the generous step which reaped the fruits of his policy sooner than probably would have been the case had he and his colleagues remained in office. We have dealt firstly and chiefly with this phase of Mr. Chamberlain's career because it is his South African policy which will stand out more prominently in history than any other feature of his career, and by which he will be chiefly judged. But it was, after all, only an incident in his Imperial policy, and it is quite true that he "revealed the Empire to the Democracy." What is equally true, and, perhaps more important, is that he revealed the Empire to the Colonies. He first lifted them out of their atmosphere of colonial insularity, and gave them the Imperial inspiration,—inspired them with the patriotism of empire, the ennobling sense of their own importance as partners in a great platonic federation of states far-flung throughout the world. It was not his fault that India was always so notably left out of all his Imperial calculations, even to the time when he had advanced far in his campaign of Imperial preference. He was responsible for the Colonies, and India's relations with the Imperial Government are conducted through another Minister. But it is an interesting reflection to speculate as to what would have been the history of India had the chance of politics sent Joseph Chamberlain to the India Office, instead of the Colonial Office, in 1895. Would he have revealed the Empire to India as he revealed it to the Colonies, and would he have achieved this by seeing things from the Indian point of view, instead of that of Downing Street? It was left to a Morley to attempt this, but it is doubtful,—though we speak of the Morley epoch with gratitude and respect,—whether Morley did look at things so much from the Indian point of view, as a doctrinaire Liberal point of view, modified, and very reodily modified, by the caution which always actuates British middle-class radicalism in applying its doctrines outside the sphere of its own direct interests.

The Liberal journal which admits that Chamberlain revealed the Empire to the Democracy thinks that he would have been able more successfully to do so had he continued his association with the Radical party. This we are inclined to doubt. We doubt, indeed, whether he would have had the opportunity, or looked for it. Had it not been for the Home Rule split, and the accident,—for it was hardly more than an accident,—which definitely severed him from the Liberal party, Mr. Chamberlain would undoubtedly have continued along the path of domestic and social reform, which he had marked out for himself. He thought it worth while to sacrifice the more immediate pursuit of that for the sake of a principle, so small that it appears trivial nowadays to all but a bigoted Unionist. His genius had to operate somewhere, and when he entered a Conservative Government it operated in the sphere of Imperial politics. But it is interesting to remember that Mr. Chamberlain was the first practical politician in England who showed the way along the road of reform which Mr. Lloyd George is following to-day. His "unauthorised programme" of over thirty years ago is,—so much of it as has not been achieved,—the authorised Liberal programme of to-day, and, apart from his share in the great Reform Bill of 1884, and various minor measures of his career as a Liberal Minister the country owes to him a great measure of Workmen's Compensation, Free Education, the first presentation to the electorate of Old Age Pensions as a practical political measure, and the initiation of a policy of Land Reform, which the present Chancellor of the Exchequer has inherited and not invented. It is true that Mr. Chamberlain went back on a great part of his radicalism in later years, especially in his complete change of attitude towards the House of Lords. But it was not so much that he ceased to be a Radical in domestic questions, as that he abandoned the field of domestic politics for that of Imperial politics. Had he not remained, at heart, a Radical and forced his radicalism on his Tory allies, it is doubtful whether they could have enjoyed for so long the lease of power which the country's aversion to Home Rule gave them. But, perhaps, more than any other statesman of his time, the career of Joseph Chamberlain is difficult to appraise. It contained so many phases, and his genius, so foreign to English character in its volatile qualities, was yet so English in its other aspects. Certainly he was the most active force in British politics since Gladstone, and, with the exception perhaps of Salisbury, the greatest political genius.

GOVERNMENT AND COMMERCE

The death of Mr. Noel Paton, while at Home on leave, reported by Reuter on Friday, deprives the Department of Commercial Intelligence of a chief whose place the Government of India will find it hard to fill with an eligible successor. The post of Director-General of Commercial Intelligence is one of the most difficult in the official hierarchy, for the simple reason that the Director has to participate actively in the commercial and industrial development of the country in order to justify his existence. Lord Curzon, who foresaw the difficulties, offered the newly-created appointment to Mr. Paton, at that time Secretary to the Bombay Chamber. Mr. Paton was already a man of some distinction when he came to India. Inheriting the artistic temperament from his father, he had dabbled in art and literature. A brief spell of diplomatic experience in London as English Secretary to the Turkish Embassy and of financial experience as Sir Edgar Vincent's Private Secretary in Constantinople had given him a knowledge of men and affairs not commonly found among the official classes in this country. He had also travelled extensively in the Near and the Middle East, and had even adventured into Hadramont in South Arabia, about which little was known to Europeans. A man with equipment and experiences such as these is rarely to be found in India, and when Lord Curzon offered Mr. Noel Paton the position of chief of the new Department, the Viceroy's selection seemed fully justified. The new Director-General entered upon his duties with characteristic zeal, but he made several miscalculations. Though he was given a clean slate, he mistook it for a free hand. He had to organise his office amidst difficulties which can hardly be realised outside officialdom. Every little matter had to be referred to the Secretariat and nothing could be done unless it was sanctioned by the Member for Commerce after running the gauntlet of the various under-secretaries and securities who, according to their respective predilections or prejudices, all "noted on the file." From the very beginning the Civilian element in the Secretariat took good care to impress upon Mr. Noel Paton that he was a subordinate and had to carry out the orders of Government in the way that Government approved and in no other. It is an open secret that the Director-General did not approve of the lines laid down for the publication of the "Indian Trade Journal." He wanted something more attractive from a journalistic point of view, something that would hit the public taste and at the same time be of practical use to the commercial community. The Secretariat decided otherwise, and the result was immediately manifest. As a private commercial concern, the journal could not have existed for a month, but as the organ of a Government Department it is still dragging on a weary existence. Although a number of copies, it is understood, are sent out free to officials, public institutions and journals, it would be useless to deny that it has altogether failed to find appreciation among the class for whom it is intended. It would be unfair to hold Mr. Paton responsible for the moribund state of the journal, for not only were his hands tied, but he received very little assistance in the way of contributions from official sources, although a Government circular had gone round the whole of official India commending the new journal to their attention. Mr. Paton's difficulties were further accentuated by Lord Morley's emphatic veto of any expression of editorial opinion on commercial or business matters,—a condition that naturally helped to make the journal more inept and dull than even its bureaucratic origin had led the general public to fear.

Truth to tell, the misfortunes that have continued to hamper the "Indian Trade Journal" dogged most of Mr. Paton's official steps. The system he introduced in the indexing and record of commercial intelligence was, after four years' working, adversely reported upon by Mr. (now Sir) Benjamin Robertson, then Secretary in the Commerce and Industry Department, with the result that drastic changes were made in the office arrangements and establishment which had the effect of curtailing not only the Director-General's authority, but also his public usefulness. Several of his schemes which held promise of success were pigeon holed in the Secretariat, the only reason apparent for this official neglect being, as is openly said among commercial men in Calcutta and Bombay, that Civilians do not suffer "outsiders" gladly.

It is no wonder, that Mr. Paton often chafed under the official restrictions placed over him. His temperament, moreover, found those restrictions more galling than they would have seemed to one more used to the official yoke. Mr. Paton was clearly not intended for an official and we think it is a pity that he should have exchanged the comparative freedom of non-official life for the gilded bondage of high office in a land where high office is the close preserve of a jealous and watchful service singularly obstinate to outside claims. But he found consolation for his official disappointments in writing on various subjects, thus pointing out new industries or the improvement of old. His annual "Review of the Trade of India" must be regarded officially as his *apologia pro vita sua* but his well-known monographs on cotton-seed oil and wheat elevators in India are manifestations of his mental alertness. Now that he is gone, how will the Government replace him? Their natural tendency will be, of course, to send a Civilian to the control of the Commercial Intelligence Department, as they did on two occasions when the permanent incumbent was on leave. So far as the routine duties of the Director-General are concerned, perhaps, a Civilian will carry them on more in accordance with Secretariat traditions than did Mr. Noel Paton; but we fear that there are few members of the Indian Civil Service who can lay claim to his commercial insight or his knowledge of the world, and fewer still who possess the special attainments required for the office which has just fallen vacant by his death.

Notes of the Day

Self-Supporting Education.

It will be remembered that in the course of his interesting lecture on Educational Colonies on Wednesday last at St. Xavier's College, which was reported in our Thursday's issue, Capt. Petavel announced that an Indian Self-Supporting Educational Colonies Association was in process of formation. As the lecturer explained, the Association can be made into a powerful lever for the advancement of popular education, and we earnestly commend it to the support of the Indian public. The minimum subscription has been fixed at one rupee per annum, so that even the very poorest may be able to join and participate in a movement which is likely not only to have the most beneficial effects on education in the country, but to prove a most important factor in the material uplift of the people. It may be mentioned here that the English Association, which was formed recently, has the interest of the educational authorities of Canada, South Africa and Australia. But while England already has a system of popular education, India so far has none on an organised scale, and it is all the more necessary, therefore, that Capt. Petavel's scheme for this country should materialise. Subscriptions may be sent to Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji, 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

Cotton-growing Scheme for India.

Everyone interested in the cotton industry will wish unqualified success to the scheme, reported the other day, of the International Cotton Spinners' Federation to work a model cotton plantation in the Punjab. The Federation has already obtained from the Government an offer of 7,500 acres of land for a period of twenty years. The lease will be free and renewable, but there is a condition that the Company to be formed should pay to the Government any profit in excess of 10 per cent. over any quinquennial period. This scheme is not to be regarded as a mere commercial undertaking, and although, of course, it is intended to widen the sources of cotton supply, it is devised to serve as an object-lesson to the Indian cultivator, who is particularly deficient in the grading of cotton. We are sure that in many ways the example of intelligent growing and marketing should be extremely valuable, especially, it is hoped, in inducing other farmers to cultivate intensively and to grow better cotton. The scheme is a considerable one, for it involves the erection of ten villages, and it is expected that five years will elapse before the whole area is under cultivation.

Independence Day Dinner.

An exceedingly pleasant function was the American Independence Day dinner given at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday night by Mr. H. D. Baker, American Consul in Bombay. The American accent was to be heard on all sides, and it was rather a surprise to find that there are so many Americans in the City. But the attendance was by no means confined to people from the land of the Stars and Stripes. Every European community in Bombay was represented, most of the other Consuls in the City were present, and every branch of commerce was represented. There was quite an orgy of speech-making after dinner. Everything and everybody was toasted, but as the speeches were for the most part witty, brief and to the point, nobody objected to this. Mr. Baker has become very popular since he has been in Bombay, and Saturday night's function must have added to his popularity. He made his guests feel at home immediately they arrived, and appeared to enjoy himself just as much as they did—and that was quite a good deal.

The "Roads-up" Nuisance.

The ways of the road-mender in Bombay are past all understanding. One of the commonest sights in the City is that of half a dozen coolies wandering apparently aimlessly about seeking some place on which to begin their operations. They stroll along with apparently no fixed plan or purpose until they come to a piece of road which they think is suitable for their purpose and they make leisurely preparations for the attack. And then, as often as not, when they have got the road up, they go away to start operations elsewhere, and apparently forget all about the piece of road which they have wrecked. We are constrained to make these observations by complaints which have reached us about the piece of road at the corner of the Esplanade. This patch was, our informants say, dug up fifteen days ago, and for several days now no one has been near it. One day last week a gang of coolies appeared on the spot, but they did no work. They squatted on the rough stones for an hour or two, and then departed and they have not yet returned. When a road is to be repaired it is surely reasonable to ask that it should be gone through with for the sake of the public in general and the tradespeople in particular whose shops front the road.

THE KOMAGATA.

SINGULAR DEVELOPMENT.

CAPTAIN'S PREDICAMENT

INDIANS OVERRIDE HIS AUTHORITY.

ULTIMATUM FROM CANADIAN OFFICIALS.

ANOTHER SHIPLOAD LEAVES HONGKONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VICTORIA, July 5.

Yesterday the Immigration officials permitted five Indians to leave the Komagata Maru to confer in a launch with three local Hindus, who were relatives of those on board.

Immediately the Hindus left the ship, the Indians on board pulled up the ladder and prevented the Captain from taking the others on board again. The Captain was helpless.

The officials refused to allow the launch to proceed to shore and are keeping her moored in mid-stream.

They have given the Captain until to-morrow to enforce the men's return to the vessel or to give up his command and hand his ship over to the Canadian authorities.

A cablegram has been received stating that another shipload of 350 Indians, who are coming direct from Calcutta, left Hongkong yesterday.

BLACKS AND WHITES.

DISTRUST OF WHITE MEN IN AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PRETORIA, July 5.

In the course of a speech at a farewell banquet given in his honour, Lord Gladstone said that there was a growing native distrust of white men. He wished all the Whites would study the Blacks as the Blacks were at present studying the Whites.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

THREE MILLION DEBENTURES TO BE ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON July 3.

Preparations are being made to-day for the issue shortly of £3,000,000 four per cent. debentures of the South Indian Railway, guaranted by the Indian Government, at 97½.

STRIKE AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Two thousand workers have struck in Woolwich Arsenal following the dismissal of a fitter who declined to erect machinery because free labourers had constructed the concrete bedding.

LATER.

Eight thousand men have struck at Woolwich. Work is at a standstill.

THE THAMES FATALITY.

THE RESULT OF A JOKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LATER.

Sir Denis Anson was the successor of the late Sir William Anson. It appears that the party which included Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Asquith and the Hon. Jasper Ridley and his wife, was a very festive one.

Sir Denis Anson, who was a New Zealander, dived for a joke into the river. The bandsman and then Count Benckendorff attempted to save him when it was seen that he was in difficulties.

TURKEY'S FUTURE.

STRICT OBSERVANCE OF LAWS NECESSARY.

FINANCE MINISTER'S CRITICISMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.

The Minister of Finance made the Budget speech lasting four hours in the Chamber. He criticised the acts of preceding Cabinets and emphasised the necessity of strict observance of the laws, on which Turkey's future depended. The Minister gracefully acknowledged France's assistance in the recent loan.

TURKISH DESTROYER'S HOSTILE ACT.

BOMBARDS AND CAPTURES GREEK VESSEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, July 5.

The newspapers state that on the 3rd instant a Turkish destroyer bombarded and captured a Greek sailing vessel which was transporting refugees from Turkish territory.

PRINCESS LEAVES ALBANIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON July 3.

The Princess of Albania and her children are going to Bukharest.

A JOINT CELEBRATION.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY" AND "PEACE CENTENARY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. ALBANS (Vermont), July 5.

The United States and Canadian troops jointly celebrated Independence Day and the Centenary of Anglo-American peace.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

TO DEVOTE HIMSELF TO POLITICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 4.

Mr. Roosevelt has resigned from the editorship of the "Outlook" in order to have more time for political work.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

RECORD WORLD-WIDE ENTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

The Amateur Athletic Championships, which are extending over two days, began at Stamford Bridge to-day in drizzling rain. There is a record world-wide entry. The following are the results of the finals decided to-day:—

440 yards Hurdles.—English (Manchester): 59 and four-fifths seconds.

Hop, Step and Jump.—Sahlin (Sweden) 46 feet ¼ inch.

Four Miles.—Hutson (Surrey): 19 minutes 41 1/5 seconds.

Putting Weight.—Taipale (Finland): 44 feet 7½ inch.

Throwing discus.—(Taipale): 144 feet 6¼ inches.

LONDON, July 4.

The Amateur Athletic Championships were concluded to-day at Stamford Bridge in glorious weather and before a large attendance. The following are the results:—

Half-Mile.—(America). Time.—1 m. 54 2-5 secs.

Throwing the Hammer.—Lind (Sweden). 163 feet 3½ inches.

Hundred Yards.—Applegarth. ten seconds.

Two Miles Steeplechase.—Frost (Sparkbill). 11 minutes 10 3-5 seconds.

220 Yards.—Applegarth, 21 1-5 seconds, equal to the world's record.

120 Yards Hurdles.—Gray (Salford). 15 4-5 seconds.

High Jump.—Ohler (America).—6 feet 2½ inches.

Quarter Mile.—Seedhouse (Blackheath). 50 seconds.

Mile.—Hutson (Surrey). 44m 22 secs.

Long Jump.—Kingsford (London). 23 feet 3¾ inches.

Two Miles Walk.—Bridge (Lancs). 13 minutes 57 1-5 seconds.

Mile Relay.—Polytechnic. 3 minutes 31 3-5 seconds.

Pole Jump.—Sjoeberg (Sweden). 11 feet 2 inches.

Throwing the Javelin.—Koczan (Hungary).— 195 feet 11 inches.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

ROYAL CONDOLENCES.

WORLD-WIDE TRIBUTES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

King George and Queen Alexandra have sent messages of condolence to Mrs. Chamberlain. The King refers to the late statesman as "one for whom I had the greatest admiration and respect."

The late editions of the papers are devoted to Mr. Chamberlain.

Speaking to a Municipal deputation, Mr. Lloyd George said that Mr. Chamberlain was one of the most distinguished municipal administrators of the age.

Members of the Royal Family, Dominion officials, members of the Cabinet and leaders in all spheres join in paying tributes.

Mr. Jesse Collings was overcome with grief when he heard the news.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The funeral of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will take place at Hockley Cemetery, Birmingham, on Monday.

The service will take place at the Unitarian Church of the Messiah. It is probable that the Lord Mayor of Birmingham will attend, together with other notable Birmingham people, but as the deceased wished the funeral to be very quiet, it is not desired that a deputation from outside Birmingham should be present.

A memorial service is to be held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, at the same time as the funeral service in Birmingham.

CANADIAN TRIBUTES.

The Canadian papers published extra editions announcing the death of Mr. Chamberlain, containing editorial articles paying a tribute to the "Imperial Statesman."

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

The German papers give prominence to sympathetic appreciations and biographies calling to mind Mr. Chamberlain's devotion to his country's interests and his great ability.

Speaking at the Insurance Conference in London, Mr. T P. O'Connor said that Mr. Lloyd George told him that the death of Mr. Chamberlain left him very depressed.

A FOUNT OF INSPIRATION.

LONDON, July 4.

The papers publish practically Chamberlain editions, with pages of obituary notices, quotations, sayings and tributes from supporters and former opponents.

The Unionist papers publish glowing panegyrics and refer to Mr. Chamberlain as a fount of inspiration to the men of his own race and the representative of its virility in the eyes of the Empire and the world.

The Radical press, while paying a tribute to his patriotism and services in revealing the Empire to the democracy, expresses the opinion that his career would have been greater and more beneficent but for his defection from Radicalism.

INTER-REGIMENTAL POLO.

TWELFTH LANCERS BEAT THE LIFE GUARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

In the inter-regimental Polo Final at Hurlingham, the Twelfth Lancers beat the First Life Guards by seven goals to six.

KING AND QUEEN PRESENT.

LONDON, July 5.

The King and Queen were present at the inter-regimental polo final at Hurlingham.

MOTOR GRAND PRIX.

FIRST THREE PLACES TAKEN BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LYONS, July 4.

The Motor Grand Prix over a course of 487 miles was won by Lautenschlager (German) in a Marcedes in 7 hours 1 minute.

Germans in Mercedes were second and third.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON July 4.

The world's lawn tennis championship matches were held to-day at Wimbledon in bright sunshine. There was a crowd of spectators numbering 10,000.

Brookes beat Wilding 6—4, 6—4, 7—5.

Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat Mrs. Larcombe 7—5, 6—4.

Brookes volleyed finely, and led practically throughout. In the first set, Wilding gained a slight lead, which he soon lost. He was also ahead in the second set until "four games all" was called.

The third set proved a tremendous struggle, and was played amid intense excitement. Brookes persistently attacked Wilding's back-hand. He was loudly cheered at finish.

AUSTRIAN FUNERAL

BODIES INTERRED IN CASTLE VAULTS.

IMPRESSIVE SERVICE.

THE EMPEROR'S SOLICITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

The bodies of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were placed in a special train at ten o'clock last night for conveyance to the place of burial.

The departure of the bodies was attended by all the Archdukes and the whole garrison. After the train had left the crowd made a demonstration in front of the Servian Legation, but was dispersed.

POECHLARN, July 5.

The coffins bearing the bodies of the Archduke and his wife have been removed from the situation here. A procession was formed at dawn, and passed through dense grounds to the ferry across the river Danube. On reaching the opposite bank the cortege passed up the hill, 2½ miles to Artstetten Castle. There the coffins were placed on biers in the Castle Church.

Rain fell heavily during the procession to the castle from the station. Priests and nuns alternately offered prayers over the bodies until the arrival of the Archduke's children shortly afterwards. The remains then again received benediction and were interred in the castle vaults in the presence of a guard-of-honour of veterans.

EMPEROR'S LETTER TO PREMIERS.

HIS PRICELESS LEGACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, July 5.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has sent the following letter to the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers:—

"The unhappy deed which has cut off my beloved nephew and his noble-hearted consort has plunged me and my house into most afflicting grief.

"The fanaticism of a small band of misguided individuals cannot shake the sacred ties of affection between me and my people, whose joy and sorrow I have shared for sixty-five years.

"If I can bequeath to my successor a pledge of their love as my most priceless legacy, that will be the dearest reward of my paternal care."

PROCLAMATION TO ARMY AND NAVY.

The Emperor has issued a proclamation to the Army and Navy in which he says:—"We bow in grief to the inscrutable will of the Almighty, who has demanded an immeasurable sacrifice. Nevertheless we do not abandon the hope of a prosperous future, convinced of the Monarchy's sure refuge in the devotion of the loyal Austro-Hungarian forces."

STRONG WARNING TO SERVIA.

BUDAPEST, July 5.

The semi-official "Pester Lloyd" criticises the discourtesy of semi-official Servian comments on the murder of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone and of honourably fulfilling the obligations in connection with the crime, which, the newspaper considers, was undoubtedly promoted in Belgrade.

REQUIEM MASS IN BOMBAY.

Herr W. R. Czerwenka, Consul for Austria-Hungary at Bombay, announces that a Requiem High Mass for His Imperial and Royal Highness the late Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este, K.G., G.C.B., and His Consort, Her Highness the late Duchess of Hohenberg, will be held in the Church of the Holy Name, Woodhouse Road, on Wednesday next, at 8 a.m.

TSAR AND BRITISH FLEET.

SQUADRON'S DEPARTURE FROM THE BALTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.

The Tsar in his yacht paid a visit to the British Squadron in the Baltic prior to its departure and hoisted the flag of the Admiral of the fleet.

There was a cordial exchange of salutes and signals when the fleet left.

PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS IN TIMOR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, July 3.

The arbitrator has settled the dispute regarding the delimitation of the Dutch and Portuguese possessions in Timor in favour of the Netherlands.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE

"PERSIA THE TOUCHSTONE"

EFFECT OF THE OIL CONTRACT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.

The "Navoye Vremya" says that the British oil concession in Persia will necessitate a revision of the Anglo-Russian Treaty.

Persia, declared the journal, is the touchstone of the Anglo-Russian entente. If the entente is too weak it must be abandoned.

SUFFRAGETTE INCENDIARISM.

HISTORIC BELFAST MANSION DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Ballymenoch House, County Down, containing valuable pictures and heirlooms has been burned.

It is the third mansion in the city of Belfast to be destroyed by the suffragettes.

AMERICA AND NICARAGUA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, July 4.

The Senate has instructed the Foreign Relations Committee to investigate all the transactions of the proposed treaty between the United States and Nicaragua.

HENLEY REGATTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

Harvard and Boston contest the final of the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley, and Colin Stuart and an Italian, Sinigaglia, the final of the Diamond Sculls.

LONDON July 4.

The final of the Diamond sculls was won by Simigaglia (Italy) who defeated Golin Stuart (Trinity Hall).

The Grand Challenge cup was won by Harvard who beat Boston by 1½ lengths.

The Stewards Challenge Cup was won by Leander, who easily beat Mayence. Time 7 minutes 52 secs.

In the final of the Thames Challenge Cup Caius beat Jesus, (Cambridge) by a quarter length. Time, 7 minutes 27 secs.

The weather was beautiful, and enormous crowds witnessed the racing.

LONDON, July 5,

Visitors' Challenge Cup:—

Lady Margarets beat Magdalen, (Oxford), easily. Time 8 minutes 26 seconds.

Ladies' Plate:—Pembroke beat First Trinity by 2½ lengths. Time 7 minutes 24 seconds.

The Wyfolds.—The London Rowing Club beat Lady Margarets by one and quarter length in eight minutes 35 seconds.

The Goblets.—Trinity Hall beat Third Trinity by a length in nine minutes two seconds.

CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

At Northampton, Surrey drew with Northampton but led on the first innings.

At Lord's.—Cambridge University beat the M. C. C. by 28 runs.

At Dudley.—Middlesex beat Worcester by innings and 21.

At Hull.—Yorks drew with Hants but led on the first innings.

At Leyton.—Essex drew with Kent but led on the first innings.

At Nuneaton.—Sussex drew with Warwick but led on the first innings.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

The Championship table brought up to date and including the matches of which the results are given above is as follows:—

	Played.	No Result.	Won.	Won on 1st Inn.	Lost on 1st Inn	Lost	Points Obtained	Points Poss.	Percentage.
Middlesex (6)	11..	1..	7..	2..	1..	0..	42..	50..	84.00
Kent (1).....	11..	0..	6..	3..	2..	0..	41..	55..	76.36
Surrey 3).....	13..	0..	7..	4..	0..	2..	47..	65..	72.30
Warwick (11)	10..	1..	5..	2..	1..	1..	32..	45..	71.11
Hampshire(10)	13..	1..	6..	2..	2..	2..	39..	60..	65.00
Northants (4)	11..	1..	4..	3..	1..	2..	30..	50..	60.00
Notts (5).....	9..	1..	1..	5..	1..	1..	21..	40..	57.27
Essex (15) ...	11..	0..	4..	3..	0..	4..	29..	55..	52.50
Leicester (14)	12..	1..	5..	1..	1..	4..	27..	56..	49.09
Yorkshire (2)	14..	1..	3..	3..	0..	1..	30..	65..	46.15
Sussex (7)	11..	1..	3..	2..	2..	3..	23..	50..	46.00
Lancs (8)	12..	1..	3..	2..	3..	3..	24..	55..	44.18
Derby (13).....	9..	1..	3..	0..	0..	5..	15..	40..	37.50
Worcester (12)	12..	1..	1..	3..	1..	6..	15..	55..	27.27
Somerset (36)	8..	0..	1..	0..	0..	7..	5..	40..	12.50
Gloucester (9)	9..	1..	0..	0..	0..	8..	0..	40..	00.00

The figures within parentheses indicate the positions in which the counties finished in 1913.

The points are awarded as follows:—Five points for a win outright, in the case of a draw three, points for a win on the first innings and one point to the side losing on the first innings. In the case of ties the points are equally divided. Matches not started or in which not even a result on the first innings is forthcoming are not taken in account. The maximum points are ascertained by deducting the number in the "no result" column from the total number played, and multiplying the balance by five.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

Civil List pensions have been granted Mrs. Corfield, in recognition of her son's services in Somaliland, and Mrs. Bacon, in consideration of the merits of her late husband as a painter.

RUBBER CONGRESS.

OPINIONS ON PLANTATION PRODUCT.

NOT EQUAL TO PARA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

An interesting paper was read at the Rubber Congress giving the opinions of Mr. Williams, of the North British Company, with regard to the advantages and defects of plantation rubber.

Mr. Williams considers that he is right in saying that all are fairly well agreed that the average plantation rubber as a whole is not equal to para rubber either in uniformity or strength.

The greatest difficulty of all, says the paper, namely variability, presents itself when plantation rubber is being handled in the factory. Regarding strength, it is Mr. Williams's experience that it is impossible to replace para by plantation rubber.

INSURANCE ACT FIGURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

A second report of the working of the Insurance Act states that there are 11,221,753 depositors in England alone. Receipts for the year amounted to 2,661,618 and payments to £14,360,746.

NORWAY'S DEFENCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHRISTIANIA, July 4.

The Storthing has voted £644,500 towards the extraordinary measures of defence.

DERAILMENT ON E. B. S. R.

NO ONE INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ARARIYA (E.B.S. RY.), July 5

At 2-7 p.m. this morning No. 79 up mixed train was derailed between Simraha and Arariya stations on the Forbesganj branch of the E. B. S. Railway. No one was injured. The trains are being transhipped. The block will be removed and through running restored by 5 p.m. to-day. The cause is due to a sunken road as the result of excessive rain.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has sent the following cablegram to Lord Crewe:—"Congress Committee, Calcutta, supports statutory recognition of Indian members and introduction of elective principle. It urges direct representation instead of selection from a panel. It deprecates exile allowance and portfolio system. Total rejection of the Bill is highly disappointing."

DEATH OF A CALCUTTA ATTORNEY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Mr. Gunesh Chunder, one of leading solicitors of the Calcutta High Court, and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, died on Friday.

He was the architect of his own fortune. For several years he was a Municipal Commissioner and a Member of the Bengal Council.

A SEDITIOUS MULLAH BOND OVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SYLHET, July 4.

Kajimuddin Mullah who was charged with disseminating sedition, has been bound over by the District Magistrate of Sylhet for one year

MR. MARCONI TO VISIT INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The local office of the Marconi Wireless Company, marine section, is informed that Mr. Marconi is visiting India in connection with the site for the inter-Imperial station in the Deccan. He will be accompanied by Lieutenant Cook, who will remain after Mr. Marconi's departure.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your report in to-day's issue of an inquest held on the body of a Bene-Israel boy describes one Dr. Moses as treating the boy with some powders. I beg to inform your readers that I had absolutely nothing to do with the case.—Yours, etc.

E. MOSES, M.D.

Bombay, July 3.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

FOURTH OF JULY DINNER IN BOMBAY.

CORDIAL SPEECHES.

Mr. H. D. Baker, American Consul in Bombay, gave a dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday night in celebration of the Fourth of July, the American Independence Day. The large attendance—it was double that of the previous year—including representatives of every European community in Bombay, was a testimony to Mr. Baker's personal popularity in the city.

The dinner was all American, or as nearly all American as could be. Starting with Manhattan cocktails in the reception room, the menu included all kinds of American dishes and American wines. It was served in the smart style that is a distinguishing characteristic of the Taj Mahal Hotel in these days, and the table decorations, in which the "Stars and Stripes," and other American emblems predominated, were a credit to the manager, Mr. C. Stengler, under whose personal supervision they had been carried out.

Mr. Baker presided and the others present were Sir F. L. Sprott, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Messrs. F. F. Gordon, W. A. Haig Brown, E. F. Kindersly, H. Basri (Acting Consul for Turkey), R. A. Spence, A. C. Rumboll, Dormot Morris, J. M. Dame, E. W. Dawson, W. Exley, Hans Smidt (Consul for Chili), John L. Chidsey, F. C. Foard, N. Taylor, R. W. Watson, H. G. Weber, F. H. Fitzgerald, J. W. Marshall, T. G. E. Metcalfe, L. McIlwick, Col. A. Street, C. F. Brissel (American Consul at Bagdad), J. W. Field, (Major) McPherson, (Prof.) Muller, J. Wallace, J. R. Maxon, G. Cassie, T. L. Aldred, H. J. M. Cousens, E. R. Stakelum, K. S. Alling, (Capt.) J.J. Welsh, J.A. Kirkbride, J.H. Tallmann, R. Smart, E.H. bride, J. H. Tallmann, R. Smart, E. H. Partridge, G. Russ, A. F. Sells, (Lt.-Col.) J. Lloyd Jones, Messrs. A. H. A. Simcox, E. F. Nicholson, H. P. Gibbs, H. Fitz, G. Beale, and R. F. L. Whitty.

After the toast to the "King-Emperor" had been proposed by Mr. Baker, the health of President Wilson was proposed by the Hon. Justice Beaman in a speech in which great stress was laid on the benefit to the world's peace and prosperity which came from the close union of friendship between the British Empire and the United States.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

Mr. Baker, responding said:—I have much pleasure in thanking you for the goodwill you have just shown for the President of our country. I do not think we have ever had a President who has done more than President Wilson to increase the friendship between the United States and the British Empire, or who has tried harder to apply to our international relations generally, the principles of justice and good faith as expressed in the Golden Rule. For instance in his handling of the Panama Tolls question, President Wilson took a position which should be a landmark for enlightened Christian Statesmanship for [illegible] centuries to come.

With regard to the difference with England over this question, he advocated that [illegible] discussion over treaty interpretations, and there should be no room for any doubt as to America's honourable adherence to treaties, and in this matter the large thing to do was the wise thing for America to do, that was repeal altogether a clause in the Canal Act which was misunderstood abroad, and was a stumbling block to good feeling with the maritime nations of the world specially England. If every statesman in the world, would, like President Wilson, introduce into his country's international policy that "spark of celestial fire called conscience," the world would soon be one great happy family of nations, and the mission of that King of Kings who several thousand years ago came to establish "Peace on earth, goodwill amongst men" would soon be in a fair way of accomplishment.

AN INTERESTING CIRCUMSTANCE.

It was extremely interesting that a circumstance such as the American revolution should to-day be celebrated in English as well as in American lands, and everywhere in Anglo-Saxon countries be considered a day of international rejoicing and good will. As a matter of fact the British people of to-day recognised that the American Declaration of Independence in 1776 was merely a revised and later edition of the general principles in favor of liberty and popular happiness, such as were embodied first in the Magna Chart, signed in England, some centuries previously.

The American Declaration of Independence during the last century has served as a most important lesson and guide to the ruling classes of England, who are now glad and appreciative of the lesson thus learned. As a consequence there was today in every part of the world where waved the Union Jack, a full measure of liberty and justice, and as a consequence of such liberty and justice everywhere supreme, there is likewise an overflowing measure of loyalty to the Mother country and to the King.

In India itself, the beneficial results of present enlightened British Government, which now exists for the interests of those governed, is bringing prosperity out of misery, and is mastering some of the most perplexing economic problems that have ever come before any Government to solve.

THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

I am personally a great admirer of the work of the British official in India, and of the high sense of trust and responsibility which characterises such work. (Hear, hear.) The British official in India to-day is an exponent of the idea of governing the country for its own paramount good. And it is because India is to-day governed for the prime good of its own people, that "God Save the King" is to-day the overwhelming sentiment and prayer of all persons in India, except perhaps a few who do not really want liberty or justice, but only the power to oppress or injure other persons.

It is certainly an inspiration to me in my own official work to observe how hard and conscientiously the British official in India works. He sets his mind to his task, and usually the more he does, the more he sees he has to do, and the faster becomes his constant race with the clock, and despite the difficulty of having a mind in a body, which in this tropical climate must usually be a lazy body, he forces the triumph of mind over matter and so successfully does his work. Sometimes he works when he feels altogether unfit, and he often shows spirit in his work, when he is really most dispirited by long absences from family and loved ones at Home. If in the hard race with the clock, the clock sometimes seem to win, who can justly blame him? Although every Englishman in India, like that great Empire Builder in South Africa, Cecil Rhodes, may feel that his work here is always a case of "so much to do, so little done," yet after all when in the world's history, has such a vast amount of good ever been done in such a short time by such a mere handful of people, as has been done by the British rulers of India? (Applause).

THE GREATEST CHILD.

In that country whose birthday we to-day celebrate, which country was the first and perhaps the most illustrious child of the British Mother country, there must to-day be a great feeling of satisfaction and pride over the achievements of our Mother country in establishing in recent years justice and liberty in some of the most distant and populous parts of the world. And we must also have a certain feeling of self-pride over the fact that while to-day it is British liberty which enlightens the greater part of the world, yet it was American liberty, established in 1776, that helped to enlighten England as to its real duties and Christian obligations to its great colonies throughout the world.

OTHER TOASTS.

There followed quite an orgy of speech-making. Among other toasts proposed were the Governor of Bombay, to which Mr. H.A. Simcox, at Mr. Baker's request, gave a suitable response; The Port Trust, acknowledged by Sir. F. Sprott, the Railway of India, replied to by Mr. Rumboll; the American community in Bombay, responded to by Mr. Gills; Canada, replied to by Mr. McBain; the Mediation in Mexico, given by the A. B. C. growers of South America, and replied to by Mr. Smidt, Consul for Chili; Denmark by Mr. Sells, Consul for Denmark; the Bombay Bar, by Mr. Nicholson; the raising of revenue in India, by Mr. Whitty, Collector of Customs; the Indian textile industries, by Mr. Wallace; American ladies, by Mr. Weber; British ladies by Mr. Stakelum, American trade in India, by the heads of leading American Corporations in Bombay, and by Mr. Russ, representing Californian fruit growers. Closing speeches were made by Mr. Bissel, the newly appointed American Consul at Bagdad, and by Lieut.-Col. Lloyd Jones, and the final thanks of guests present to Mr. Baker, were expressed by the Hon. Justice Beaman.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

In the afternoon, Mr. H. D. Baker, American Consul, accompanied by Mrs. A. H. Simcox, Mrs. Ferrers Nicholson, and Mrs. Street, paid a visit to the children's wards of St. George's Hospital. Gifts were distributed amongst all the children, including dolls, books, games, and parasols for the older girls. The children expressed great delight at this unexpected Fourth of July visit, which was in the nature of a mid-year visit of Santa Claus.

"ABBOTT MOUNT" COLONISATION SCHEME.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The first step towards the "Abbott Mount" colonisation scheme was taken on the 9th inst. by the purchase outright of the 1000 acres from the owners.

The Hon. Mr. Abbott has advanced the whole of the money and immediately the Deeds are returned from the Registration Office the sale from the Hon. Mr. Abbott to the Company will be executed.

Messrs Payne & Co., the solicitors of Bombay, are now drawing up the Articles of Association and the final prospectus will be published shortly.

170 sites at "Abbott Mount" have already been provisionally registered.

Mr. Abbott will be visiting Abbott Mount between the 16th & 31st of July, and will be glad to receive, direct there, any enquiries as to selection of sites, building of cottages, planting out of orchards etc. His address will be:—The Hon. Mr. J. H. Abbott, Abbott Mount, Loha Ghat, P.O., Kumaon Hill, U.P.—Yours etc.,

G. HOGAN,
for Abbott Bros.

Jhansi, June, 30.

A remarkable case of cheating is reported from Sunderputti Street. A Mahomedan named Mumtaz Ali, of Sunderputti Street, who was ailing, was approached by a so-called priest who offered to cure his disease by prayers. The priest told Ali to get an earthen pot, and when it was handed to him, the priest filled it with sand and other articles, and then wanted seventy-five rupees to be placed in the pot. Ali handed the rupees to the priest, who pretended to wrap the rupees in different pieces of paper and then place them in the pot. The man afterwards put a lighted candle on the pot and directed Ali to say prayers while the candle lasted, prohibiting him from opening the pot till next morning. On the following morning, Ali was shocked to find that his rupees had been replaced by half-anna pieces. The priest is at large.

NEW DEMOCRACY.

MR. PAGE ON AMERICAN IDEALS.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL.

At the weekly meeting of the Royal Institution on June 12 the United States Ambassador, Mr. Walter Hines Page, was the lecturer, his subject being "Some Aspects of American Democracy," says "The Times."

He explained that by "democracy" he meant not only a method of government, but also a scheme of society. In the United States government was not the National Government only; each of the 48 states was sovereign and supreme for various purposes. Foreign visitors and foreign observers were apt to pay most attention to Washington and to life in the big cities. But the typical and dominant American life was not there; it was the rural life, in the villages and towns and smaller cities. Take it through and through the United States was ruled by the country people. The most striking single fact about the United States was its great agricultural area, with about 70,000,000 farms of an average size of about 140 acres, mostly tilled by the owners. Well-housed, welfed, training the children in schools maintained by public taxation, this democracy had produced a new type of citizen, combining the qualities of the North European races, among which the British was the strongest. And throughout many apparently contradictory political and social activities ran one principle, a rule of conduct which was the fundamental dogma of American democracy—the unchanging and unchanged resolve that every human being should have his opportunity for his utmost development; his chance to become and to do the best he can. This was the key that unlocked all understanding of social and political life in the United States.

In an eloquent address, from which we extract some of the more notable passages, the Ambassador proceeded to illustrate how this principle could be seen at work in American life.

THE OPEN DOOR IN COMMERCE.

First let me take the so-called "anti-trust" agitation of the last decade. When certain companies grew into very powerful business organizations, the popular displeasure and fear found expression in anti-trust legislation, both in many states and in Congress. Under the Congressional Act certain trusts were by the Supreme Court resolved into their constituent parts—into the smaller companies of which they had been built. Other trusts, fearing a similar fate, voluntarily dissolved.

The law is generally yet regarded as incomplete, and there is a wide difference of opinion about the results of its enforcement. But my point is that these trusts did, according to the finding of the Supreme Court abridge the fair opportunities of their competitors. They were found by the Court to have lessened commercial liberty and individual freedom of action. And this was the real reason of their undoing. The trusts themselves asserted that many had done a public benefit by reducing the cost of their products to the consumers—in some cases with truth; that they had developed valuable new products from what had before been wasted—in some cases with truth. Yet these great companies, in spite of all the benefits they conferred, were thought to have lessened the fair opportunity of competitors, and this was what the law was designed to prevent. The unchanging spirit of the American democracy will not brook this fundamental sin against its main dogma whatever the incidental benefit may be—or even a supposed sin against it. The door of commercial opportunity must be left open.

The same principle is at work in the [illegible] volume of railway regulation. Popular wrath was stirred up by the practice of the railway in carrying goods more cheaply for some persons and some companies and some communities than for their competitors—in a word, the practice of abridging somebody's fair opportunity for the benefit of somebody else.

EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES.

Another example will be found in the vast educational work of the Republic. The working out of any vital democracy demands the constant reinforcement of society from the rear. There must not be any neglected or forgotton class. American education had proceeded until a recent period, more or less after the old fashion—a routine elementary system of instruction at the public expense theoretically for everybody, and higher education, more or less of the classical type, for the few. But it became increasingly apparent that this system did not really touch or profoundly affect the mass of the people. The millions profited little by the more or less routine common schools, and still less by the old-fashioned higher education; and a complete change of the aims and methods of popular education has taken place during the last two decades. The aim now is in one straight line, towards training every child in the Republic so that nobody and no class shall be forgotten whatever its needs may be.

A very large part of the population gives something (in addition to school taxes) to equip schools of some sort. Large contributions from rich men we hear much about, but a far larger amount is every year given by poorer people in small sums. The colossal proportions of this energy and effort may be seen from such facts as these. There are 20 million enrolled pupils in the common schools of the United States, taught by 535,000 teachers maintained at an expense to the taxpayers of 450 million dollars. There are 12,000 high chools conducted at the public expense, with 1,110,000 pupils, and 2,000 privately-owned high schools with 141,000 pupils.

THE "ALMIGHTY DOLLAR."

These great benefactions remind me that I often encounter the opinion that the American democracy is in danger from its rich men. Most of us have read novels which give pictures of the complete social and even political surrender to the organized rich. So far from the truth is this that the democracy has lately at least surely shown itself less than fair to the rich. When, for example, one branch of the National Legislature was suspected of being too friendly to the great corporations public criticism did not cease till most of the suspected friends of wealth were retired from it—some by failure to secure re-election, some by their own motion, under the pressure of public disapproval.

It is no distinction merely to be a rich man in the United States. The fact that a man is rich gives him no help toward, public advancement: There is in fact, among our very richest men hardly one who could be elected to the humblest public office. Nor do they again influence in the social organization—except of their own "set"—merely because they are rich.

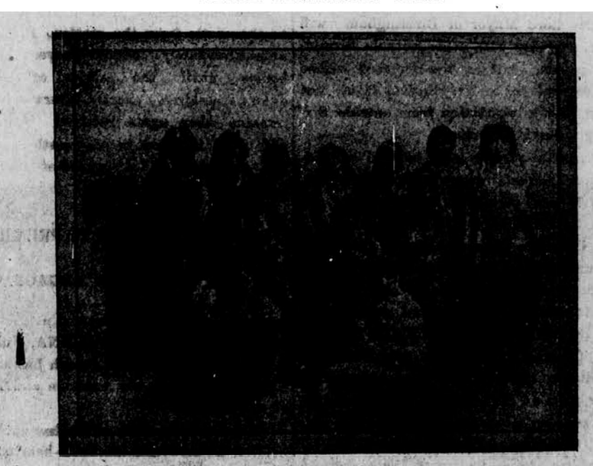
In fact, the pressure on the rich to justify their possession of wealth by the right use of it is so great that most rich men come to a period in their lives when their chief concern is how they may most wisely bestow their wealth for the public welfare. And since we have neither entail nor primogeniture, a great fortune will remain in one family only so long as members of the family have ability to use it wisely enough to conserve it.

MOBILITY FOR PROGRESS.

The will of the majority is not without its tyrannies, but its tyrannies can be neither terrible nor enduring so long as no majority can become fixed and come to be regarded by men as a part of the order of nature. A democracy turns to and reverse itself when it awakes to an error. This constant restlesness keeps it safe. For this reason the preservation of the mobility of society is of vastly greater importance than either the definite failures or the definite success of any mere problems of government during any given period. We in the United States have constantly to struggle for our ideals—for our liberties of opportunity, social, industrial, and political. We cannot rest and feel that they are secure.

One great advantage of this constant vigilance which comes of constant change is that the eyes of men are kept towards the future. There is no time nor chance to look backward. The phrase in the President's inaugural address that roused the whole nation was this: "I call all forward-looking men to my side." No man in the Republic is willing to confess that he is a backward-looking man. The prodigious educational effort all looks to the future—millions of money and the best energies of many of the best men are all spent on making to-morrow better than yesterday. "What shall our children be?" not "What were our forefathers?" is the insistent question. This is the explanation of the dominant note of hopefulness in American life.

PEACE CENTENARY BALL.



Reproduced from "The Graphic."

Processions were the feature of the costume ball held at the Albert Hall to celebrate the centenary of peace among English-speaking peoples. A procession symbolised every part of the Empire and included the above group composed of Indian ladies.

SALVATION ARMY CONGRESS.

Photo by Central News.

The Indian Delegates.

MEMORIES OF TENNYSON.

THE HEROIC APPEARANCE OF THE POET.

The Professor of Poetry, Dr. Warren, President of Magdalen College, delivered a lecture in the Hall of Magdalen College on June 18 on "Tennyson and the Victorian Age."

Had Tennyson, the lecturer asked, become a poet of the past? He thought not. First of all they might be interested to hear what he was really like as a man. About that there was no doubt. He was a splendid specimen of humanity, heroic, chivalrous, poetic in appearance, all through his life. When he walked into the Hall of Trinity, Thompson said, "That man must be a poet," and Fitzgerald called him Apollo and Hercules in one. Sidney Dobell had said, "If that man had written the 'Iliad,'" he would not have been surprised, and certainly, knowing Tennyson had inclined him to believe in a personal Homer. The best description of Tennyson as he was when he came to Oxford was that by the author of "Alice in Wonderland," who photographed him in 1856 both with the camera and the pen. He was a singular mixture of strength and sensitiveness. When the lecturer himself knew him he was still this. Though then old, he was extraordinarily strong and could still run and dance. Yet he was no less singularly shy. At their first interview he took refuge, like a shy child, behind a copy of the "Spectator." He had described his own sensitiveness. When they were talking of Plato and the doctrine of souls entering into other bodies in a new life, Tennyson said, if he had to live over again he would be, "not a poet, but a pachyderm."

All Tennyson's poems had a sincere and direct response to nature. The poems of age were true to age; the poems of youth true to youth. Dr. Warren said that he would end by reading one of those beautiful "Juvenilia," the early sonnet entitled "Love and Death." This poem had for him a special interest because he had talked with Tennyson himself about it. He had always been very fond of it, and he said so one day to Tennyson, who replied that he had written it when he was a boy of 17. It struck then, in his early boyhood, a note which remained dominant to the last.

Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra is a candidate for the seat in the local Legislative Council, on behalf of the Municipal and District Boards of the Lucknow district, rendered vacant by the untimely death of the late Hon'ble Ganga Prasad Varma. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra has been a member of the Lucknow Municipal Board for years, Secretary of the People's Association and of the Rifahi-Am Association, and was only recently elected as a fellow of the Allahabad University by the registered graduates. He had the advantage of being closely associated with the late Ganga Prasad Varma in all his schemes for the improvement of the city and is always to the fore in public movements. The Pundit is a Congressman.

EGYPT'S PARLIAMENT.

REVIEW OF THE FIRST SESSION.

The first Session of the new Egyptian Legislative Assembly, which so conspicuously marks the political development of Egypt, was inaugurated on January 22, and came to an end on June 18 when the Assembly was prorogued until November 1. The Assembly, which numbers 83 members, including 49 landowners and only eight lawyers, represents the old Legislative Council and General Assembly merged into one body, and elected upon a broader and more direct basis.

The Cairo Correspondent of "The Times," reviews the work of the Session and balances the profit and loss of the account. In the judgment of competent observers the experiment has, on the whole, proved a success. The point for the Delegates to remember is, as the Correspondent suggests, that the Assembly is not a Parliament, but a consultative body, with certain limited powers, and that the future of representative institutions in Egypt depends in large measure upon the Assembly's loyal cooperation with the Government.

This warning is to be found reflected in Lord Kitchener's latest report (Cd. 7,358, issued May 26, 1914), in which he explains that the Assembly was "intended to be a small, select, and highly-organized body, always at hand to assist the Ministers in the elaboration of their measures, and to act as a check on unsuitable and oppressive legislation."

GOOD WORK IN COMMITTEE.

All things considered, the experience of the first Session cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory, says the correspondent. There have been some regrettable incidents, as, for example, during the debates on the legality of the creation of the Wakfs Ministry. Undoubtedly a certain section has shown itself sensitive to outside influences and has resorted to obstructionist tactics. But it would be unfair to saddle the entire Assembly with the errings of a portion of its members, although the latter's attitude, on any continuation or subsequent imitation of it, must necessarily affect the policy of the Government, in so far as it concerns the further extension of the Assembly's powers. Although periodically members have unnecessarily prolonged discussion by the reiteration of arguments already developed and have appeared to attach undue importance to obviously minor points, these latter features may be regarded as solely due to inexperience of debates of this nature.

SOME PROMINENT MEMBERS.

The one outstanding man has undoubtedly been Zaghlul, who, unfortunately, despite his eloquence, has not always shone in the best light, and by an opposition which has often been apparently unreasonable has greatly disappointed those who looked to him to train the Assembly and to lead it into the correct path of representative government. Nevertheless there have been abundant signs lately that those who at first blindly accepted his leadership have become conscious that his guidance was not always sound. Although not as eloquent, many others have contributed quite usefully to the debates and possess the makings of good legislators, if only they will have the courage of their convictions and profit by the experience gained.

Since its inauguration on January 22 the Assembly has held 45 sittings, many of which have been of great duration. During this its first Session, it has disposed of no inconsiderable amount of business, with which the Government and the country should be well satisfied. The delegates, who for part of the Session by their dilatory deliberations caused anxiety as to the possibility of disposing of all measures on the agenda, certainly compensated during the last few sittings for the time lost at the outset. They will do well during the of the to meditate and analyse the work of the Session in the light of Lord Kitchener's Report. If they will only realize that the Assembly is not a Parliament but merely a consultative body with certain limited powers, and how much the future of representative government in Egypt depends upon their loyal cooperation in this direction, we may expect good results from the coming Sessions. The nature of their concluding labours and the most excellent and business-like work achieved by the various committees show what the members are capable of when they seriously attack their task.

Lord Kitchener, accompanied by Major Fitzgerald and Mr. Storrs, proceeded to England *via* Trieste.

SIR BENJAMIN ROBERTSON. AT AKOLA.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

AKOLA, July 4.

On Thursday in reply to an address presented to him by the Municipality Sir Benjamin Robertson declared that it was a source of great gratification to him that he should have contributed in some small measure to the South African settlement which was due to the reasonableness with which both sides approached the discussion of the questions outstanding and to the practical and thoroughly far-minded way in which the Commission of Enquiry investigated the various problems submitted to it. He hoped that the spirit of reasonableness and fair mindedness would continue to govern the relationships which subsist between the British Indians in South Africa and the people of the Union.

While the Bengal Congress Committee have recommended to the Madras Reception Committee the names of Mr. Gandhi, Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar, Mr. Haque and Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu for selection, from among them one to occupy the presidential chair at the next Congress, the U. P.'s Congress Committee have resolved to suggest one name only—that of Lala Lajpat Rai.

LONDON LETTER.

ROYALTY AT ASCOT.

FRENCH CRITICISM OF ENGLISH WOMEN.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S VISIT.

VETERAN WAR CORRESPONDENT'S DEATH.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 1.

This has been a week of glorious weather, with the exception of one passing thunderstorm on Sunday. The catastrophe was but slightly felt on the north side of the Thames, though in South London it found nearly half-a-dozen victims; it travelled to Paris and created considerable havoc, visiting death on even more persons than was the case here. Monday opened with sunshine and sunshine there has been ever since; I often wonder whether the assured fine weather at this time of the year has not much to do with the predominance of Ascot as the smartest of all English Race Meetings. Certainly the annual gathering near the Royal borough has never brought together a more brilliant crowd than has been the case this year, nor have general conditions been more propitious. The Queen has visited the races, and is there again to-day, while the King has been present everyday. When His Majesty arrives alone he drives up in a handsome motor car, but when his Consort accompanies him there is the state procession of drawn carriages and out-riders so well known to those who have visited the Ascot Races.

A French lady has written to "The Times" an article on the impression that the Ascot Meetings makes on French women. We are told that they chiefly admire the well-groomed clean-limbed men, though to judge by the relative space given they are more interested in the women. Of course our women-folk are often beautiful; more beautiful than any other women; most stand well, some walk with queenly carriage, most walk very badly. Their dresses are usually beautiful often badly worn, and seldom carried into the "finish" of a Frenchwoman. But it is the hats that meet with most criticism. A Frenchwoman's hat seems as much part of herself as her head itself; an English woman's hat is always obviously "put on"; often badly put on. I am afraid it is all very true.

A BUSY ROYAL WEEK.

Their Majesties have a very busy time before them next week, when they leave town for Welbeck Abbey to stay with the Duke and Duchess of Portland at Welbeck Abbey and study the leading industries of Nottinghamshire, and the East Riding of Yorkshire. This means a careful examinatiin of the great mills at Nottingham, Arnold, Mansfield and Retford and the shipping industry of Hull. The last is likely to be an especially interesting part of the trip; part of the examination of the ship, ng arrangements will be made from the yacht Irene which their Majesties will board and which will steam round the Docks. The King and Queen will leave town early on Wednesday morning and the visit will last three days when they will return to Town. It is seldom that even in the busy days of the King o, England so much work and so many appointments are crowded as will be the case during this visit to the Midlands. One wonders when the King finds time to write the innumerable letters and sign the many despatches that are his daily lot.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

We have a very distinguished guest in London just now in Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States. I think we in Londin like Mr. Roosevelt better when he comes among us than away. It is partly due to American politics, that seem to vulgarise everybody and partly due to American journalism that by hearsay the ex-President's personality seems to possess "a bounce and a push" that does not really exist. He certainly has immense enetgy, but once in London he seems to take his place among the many men of brains and distinction without any of that evidence of self-advertisement with which he is unjustly accused. Mr. Roosevelt is staying with Mr. Arthur Lee, Conservative M. P. for Fareham division of Hants, where he used to rent Wickham Park, a beautiful seat adjoining the quaint old town where the builder of Winchester Cathedral and founder of Winchester College was born. Mr. Lee is an able man and was Civil Lord of the Admiralty in the last Conservative Government. He was a lieutenant in the artillery and while military attache at our Embassy at Washington married the brilliant American lady who has done so much to help him in his career. Both he and his wife are old friends of Mr. Roosevelt. The ex-President opened his visit by a lecture on his travels in Brazil before the Geographical Society. It was a brilliant gathering with Lord Bryce in the Chair. He has breakfasted with the Bishop of London whose work in the East End of London has ever been an object of admiration to the famous American; and yesterday Mr. Lee asked Mr. Balfour, Professor Gilbert Murray and Professor Bury to meet him at lunch. The appearance of the ex-Conservative Premier among the professors is interesting and proof of the wide-world interest taken in Mr. Balfour as a philosopher and thinker, for we have it from Mr. Roosevelt himself that politics were not even mentioned or imagined. Last night at Mr. Lee's dinner party Mr. Roosevelt must have felt himself among a select circle of Tory politicians for Lord Curzon, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Walter Long, Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. George Cave were the guests. Our distinguished visitor left for New York before 9 o'clock this morning.

MR. BENNETT BURLEIGH.

Among those who passed away during the week has been Mr. Bennett Burleigh the well-known war correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The well-known journalist is said to have been in his eightieth year, though his age was a subject on which he was extremely secretive. *De mortuis nihil nisi bonum* but it must be questioned whether Bennett Burleigh would have occupied the same position among war correspondents had he started his career in these days of the censor and acute scientific methods in war. His personality is curiously revealed in his obituary notices, for in some we are told that during the American War of 1862 he was more than once under sentence of death and escaped by his own resources and ingenuity, while in others there is no mention of death sentences. The truth of the matter is that the late Mr. Bennett Burleigh was an excellent raconteur, who was apt to embroider his own experiences to the wide circle of acquaintances that always gather round that particular type of gregarious nature There is no doubt that Bennett Burleigh had great capacity for embellishing his anecdotes and his own prowess was never forgotten on those occasions. But he was an excellent journalist in many ways, energetic, quick to grasp and communicate a point that would strike the public imagination, and, if he did not possess much knowledge of the science of war, he was something of a soldier as well as a journalist. This was proved in the Soudan, for it was Bennett Burleigh who ran out of the square and brought the body of the gallant Colonel Burnaby in on his back; while substantial wounds were testimony to his actual fighting. Those were days when the war correspondent was more of a military adventurer than a man of letters. So far as this country is concerned Bennett Burleigh was first heard of as the correspondent of the Central News in Sir Garnet Wolseley's first Egyptian Campaign against Arabi Pasha. Here he showed his particular genius for striking the imagination by his description of the night attack of the Life Guards. The story was scarcely correct in detail, but it made excellent reading. A great triumph in the career of this remarkable journalist was the announcement in London of General Gordon's death thirty-six hours before official confirmation.

AN OCTOGENARIAN'S MARRIAGE.

The Marriage Market has not been without its romance. On Tuesday the veteran painter, Sir Francis Powell, who is eighty-two years of age, was married before the Sheriff at Glasgow to a girl of twenty-three who had been one of the maids in his household. Sir Francis is a man who has made quite a handsome fortune by his brush and although born in England has for many years lived in a charming residence at Dunoon in Scotland. There is no questioning the pure Scottish blood of the bride whose name was given as Annie Ina Hamilton Boyd McNab. Sir Francis is the son of a Manchester merchant and received his early art education at the Manchester School of Art. His first wife was a Miss Crocket of Manchester. Sir Francis has been President of the Royal Society of Scottish Painters in Water Colours since the days of its inception, some years ago.

As I write news is to hand that Mr. Brandon Thomas, the well-known actor so popular a year ago has passed away at his residence in Gordon Square, Bloomsbury. The news was scarcely a surprise for Mr. Thomas had not been strong for many years and of late had shown signs of rapidly failing health. He was a Lancashire man born at Liverpool and made his first appearance on the stage thirty-five years ago. Mr. Thomas was almost better known as a playwright than as an actor, about a dozen having been produced at one time or another. It is said that the production by which he will be best remembered "Charley's Aunt" was not altogether the creation of his own intellect; but it can be said without fear of contradiction that whatever ideas he may have got from elsewhere, the ludicrous situations and humourous character-acting owed their success to the masterly handling of the deceased actor. One of his most successful impersonations was that of the heavy Dragoon Colonel in the first production of "The Pantomime Rehearsal" at the Court Theatre over twenty years ago.

MISTAKEN FOR DACOITS.

POLICE INSPECTORS SHOT AT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

On the night of June 29th, dacoits entered the house of Kunda Mohan Dutt of Magra. Hearing of the dacoity, Sub-Inspectors Manas K. Banerjee and Tarak Nath Ghosh went to the house and knocked at the door. Baridbaran Dutt the brother of the owner of the house took up a revolver and it is alleged, fired at them mistaking them for dacoits. Tarak Nath Ghosh, who was hit was removed to the Chinsurah Hospital. Manas was also hit but was only slightly injured. The police have arrested Baridbaran Dutt and have sent him up on a charge of committing a rash and negligent act. He will be placed on trial shortly.

THE GARTER CEREMONY AT WINDSOR.

Photo by Central News.

The King and Queen in the procession. A Chapter of the most noble Order of the Garter was held at Windsor on 12th June by the King's command.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION OF AN EXCISE OFFICER.

FREE BOARD ON A STEAMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 5.

F. G. Roche was placed on trial before Mr. R. D. Chatterjee, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, on a charge of having obtained free board and lodging on the steamer Orissa for three days while she was lying at Rangoon by falsely representing himself to be an excise officer.

Rai Saheb Tarak Nath Sadhu appeared for the Crown and in opening the case said that the accused boarded the vessel on June 23rd and by representing himself to be an excise officer induced the officers of the vessel to provide him with first class board and lodging. On enquiry it was learned that he was in no way connected with the local Excise Department. He was promptly arrested and placed before the Western Division Magistrate of Rangoon. In the mean time the S.S. Orissa left for Calcutta and as all the witnesses were officers of that vessel the Local Government moved the Government of India which under section 527, C.P.C., transferred the case to the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Magistrate then recorded the evidence of Mr De Mars, Purser of the Orissa, Sheik Eddo, the butler, and Sergeant Tobin, of the Rangoon Port Trust Police. The accused on being questioned by the Magistrate pleaded guilty, explaining that he was stranded in Rangoon and having no means at his disposal to pay for his board and lodging falsely personated an excise officer. The Rai Saheb stated that the object of the accused was to get a free voyage from Rangoon to Calcutta. He added that the accused's statement was made unofficially. The Magistrate adjourned the case to the 9th instant directing that the accused be enlarged on bail for Rs. 200.

The Maharaja of Jaisulmer is to be installed on the *gadi* next Thursday by Sir Elliot Colvin.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S EXPEDITION.

ADDRESS TO GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

NEW RIVER DESCRIBED

COUNTRY OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. Roosevelt delivered his eagerly awaited lecture before the Royal Geographical Society on June 16, the venue being the lecture theatre, Burlington-gardens.

A large crowd arrived at half-past seven, an hour before the lecture was timed to commence, and by eight o'clock the gallery was full, and there seemed to be very little room left in the body of the theatre. Ladies were present in almost as great numbers as men. Many members of the council were unable to find seats, and the audience crowded every gangway, many people having to sit on the floor behind the lecturer or stand jammed together round the sides of the theatre says the "Daily Telegraph."

Among those present were to be noticed Prince Louis of Battenberg, Earl Curzon, Sir Edward Grey, Viscount Bryce, the American Ambassador, and Mr. Arthur Lee, M.P., Mr. Roosevelt's host. The lecturer spoke without notes and illustrated his remarks with references to a large map of the region he traversed. Dr. Douglas Freshfield presided.

Welcoming Mr. Roosevelt, the Chairman said that as soon as the former emerged from the wilderness, he (the chairman) wrote as president to invite Mr. Roosevelt to come to London and talk to the society about his river. In their society Mr. Roosevelt shared with a very limited number the distinction of being an honorary member. Mr. Roosevelt stood in relation to the Amazon in much the same position as Stanley did to the Congo.

Mr. Roosevelt, who was received with cheers, said that his appearance before the Royal Geographical Society was something he had looked forward to. When he came out of Africa the president of the society had written to him asking him to give an address, but he had then nothing to say, for his work had been only that of field geologist and it would not have been fair to have taken up the time of the society by going over what they already knew. On the present occasion he wished to address the Royal Geographical Society for two reasons. He wished to deliver an address because he thought that something had been done by his expedition which ought to be known to them, as the foremost geographical body in the world, and because it was the parent society of all similar societies, and had a farther influence than any other had. He also wished to say something of the work done by the Brazilian explorers in the hitherto unknown interior of Western Brazil, which has not received proper recognition either in his country or in this country. Much, he proceeded, remained to be done in the valley of the Amazon, and there were plenty of other things to be put on the map.

Originally he undertook the expedition more or less by accident. When he went to Africa Sir Harry Johnston urged him to go to South America, but the lion and the tiger in Africa were too great an attraction for him to resist them then. (Laughter.) Primarily, he intended to make a biological survey, but when he reached Rio Janeiro the Secretary for Foreign Affairs told him that exploration had been conducted into the highland region of Western Brazil from which the head waters of the Tapajoz, the Madeira, and the Guapore flowed, and that a commission had in the course of its work come across two rivers, namely, that on which his expedition went, the Duvida ("River of Doubt," so called because they did not know where it went), and another as to which they were equally in doubt, but to which they had given the more prosaic name of the Pineapple.

Proceeding, Mr. Roosevelt caused great amusement by turning to the reporters to spell one of the names to which he had referred. He himself had had difficulty with the names, he added, and he sympathised with any man who had to take down a shorthand reproduction of his (Mr. Roosevelt's) pronnunciation. From what the Brazilian Government knew, it could only be supposed that there there was a river which had been unknown, but its existence was incompatible with the existing maps. He was told that the Brazilian Government would help him in every way if he would undertake to be the head of an expedition to go down the River of Doubt. Of course, he jumped at the chance, and undertake to start the expedition as soon as he had delivered some addresses which he had arranged to give in other parts of South America.

Showing the latest map he had been able to procure, Mr. Roosevelt declared that no river that the expedition went down could exist, according to the map, because the course of the river was crossed by tributaries running directly into the Madeira, and even the Tapajoz and the tributaries of the Duvida were of such a shape that it was wholly impossible for his route to be put down on the existing maps with any degree of accuracy.

SOUTH AMERICA'S FUTURE.

It was very difficult to understand how it was possible for a river which was known to the rubber men as being the biggest in the country after the Madeira to have been left off the maps altogether, or shown as a tiny tributary representing no real river whatever. For thirty-seven days the expedition went by mule train across the highlands of Western Brazil, over 3,000ft. high. It is a very healthy country—sandy, with clear streams—a country in which European emigrants could thrive and foster, and which he believed would be filled with a great industrial population, making use of the extraordinary waterfall furnished by the rivers that flow from that plateau to the immensely rich and fertile lowland regions to the south and north, forming the basins of the Paraguay and the Amazon. Just as the nineteenth century saw the enormous development of North America, so he believed that the twentieth century would see the great development of South America, and up there in that plateau development had not yet begun. To those, however, who would attempt to reach it he would give the advice to read "Martin Chuzzlewit," and to remember those who in the early part of last century started out to develop the western part of the United States without any earthly understanding of what the development of a raw frontier meant. Within a few miles of each other on the river there were two falls, one about 150ft. and the other about 250ft., where the whole river went over a shelf of rock and foamed down a great gorge. These falls might be compared to the falls in the Yellowstone Park. There were two tribes of Indians living on the plateau, and there was one tribal custom which he was sure would interest the British public, for it related to a branch of sport which was, he thought, entirely novel.

A NEW SPORT.

Americans present would remember the little piece of poetry which told of the little boy who complained that a goat "kicked him with his head." (Laughter.) That was literally and exactly how the Indians played "football." They had developed what was called Association football; "Soccer," he was reminded, it was called—(laughter)—and played it with their heads. The two sides were arranged exactly as at "Soccer" but he was bound to say that the Indians were more civil to the umpire than was often the case in his own country. (Laughter.) The game was played with a round rubber ball.

It was started by a man throwing himself on the ground and hitting the ball with his head, while his immediate opponent, also flat on the ground, butted it back. They made the ball rise, and then the other players joined in and sent the ball backwards and forwards with their heads. It was as interesting a game as ever he saw.

With regard to the lower race of Indians it would be as easy to write a chapter on their clothes as on the snakes in Ireland, for they had no clothing. They cultivated the soil, and their huts reminded him of those of the Bantu tribes in Africa. They used bows and arrows six or seven feet high, as long, but not so strong, as those of the English yeomen that were so successful at Agincourt and Crecy. These Indians were only dangerous when they were afraid and there was nothing to fear if only they could be assured that the new-comers meant no harm.

A MISPLACED RIVER.

Mr. Roosevelt went on to refer to the splendid work in exploration that had been done by Colonel Rondon and other Brazilian officers, and remarked that Colonel Rondon had found in 1907 that the Guiparava River was marked on the map two degrees away from where it really was, with the result that when he sent a party down a river to meet another party coming up they traversed different rivers, and never met each other at all. (Laughter.) When they started to go up the river and reached the part where the rapids were, they made less than two miles a day progress. It was the rapids that made travelling on the rivers so difficult and so dangerous. Travellers also had to suffer from fever and insects, which in some respects were more formidable than wild beasts. Danger from starvation almost always came directly or indirectly, from the rapids, either from the boat carrying provisions being upset or from the time taken being so excessive that food ran out completely. For about fifty days they lived on three quarter rations, eked out with what they could shoot and fish, and a few nuts and fruit.

BLOOD-SUCKING BATS.

He did not have a chance to get any big game. They killed a good many monkeys, but they were not very good eating, and he could assure the Zoological Gardens authorities that they could safely leave him alone in the monkey house. (Laughter.) There were not many Brazil nuts to be had, and for vegetables they had to rely mainly on the tops of palm trees. Although the jaguar was the only real beast of prey, there were many other obnoxious things in the way of smaller animals and insects. There were bats that sucked the blood of big mammals, such as oxen, horses, and men, and small fish that would eat a man. These bats would not wake a sleeping man when they fastened on to him but they would leave a wound that bled after the bat had left. The fish, however, were the real curse. They were quite small, about a foot long, but very broad, and, like sharks and alligators, were more dangerous in some waters than in others. There were some places where one could swim, and others, where it was dangerous to venture at all away from the river bank.

Colonel Rondon had his toe bitten completely off by one of these fish, and one of the Americans in his expedition, Mr. Cherrie, went into about 8in. of water in order to wash, and one of the fish took a chunk clean out of his leg. Two of the dogs lost the tips of their tails, and he had seen the fish attack an alligator. They were as savage fish as ever he saw. The big catfish, too, were even more to be dreaded by swimmers than crocodiles.

Proceeding, Mr. Roosevelt said that they lost five out of seven canoes in the rapids. They built three more, and lost one of them.

CANOE CAPSIZED.

On one occasion, while they were negotiating the rapids a canoe, in which were three men, was capsized, with the result that one man was drowned and the other two were nearly drowned. The canoe was smashed to pieces, and not a piece was ever seen again. While they were among the rapids one man who had been an excellent worker as long as he was fed well, went mad. That man and a great many of the others began to be doubtful as to whether they would ever yet out, and they were not always able to be reassured. The man referred to began to steal the food, which in the wilderness was a cardinal sin. It was as bad to steal food as it was to steal life. The first time the man was caught stealing he was smashed on the face by another man, and being detected on another occasion he was again punished. Apparently he brooded over it, for he went away from the party, and was not seen again by them. Whether he died or not could not be said. Whenever it was possible the canoes were lightened. On the day after they threw away all their luggage except one change of clothing ants ate up his spare underclothing. In a great part of the forest they had always to watch where they put their hands and feet in case ants swarmed up. On the occasion when he lost his clothing it had not been possible to take the precaution of lighting fires.

The worst time that the expedition had was when they were near the end of their journey, when the river ran between two mountain chains, of about 400ft. or 500ft. These were pretty steep, and the river ran between towering walls. It was, of course physically impossible to drag heavy dug-out canoes over mountain tops, and it was here that his son, Kermit's, best work was done. However each passage through the mountain chain cost them a dug-out. No man could appreciate, until he had actually tried it, the infinite difference between going down a river, even a dangerous river, which was known, and one which he had to pioneer for himself.

RESULT OF THE EXPEDITION.

After getting out of the channels between the mountain chains they ran for two days on a great broad stream, which flowed swiftly through grand scenery, and then they came to the first house of a rubber-man. When they were on the broad river all their difficulties disappeared. Every day they came to a rubber-man's house, and sometimes they passed two or three in a day. These men were always most kind and courteous, and gave the members of the party whatever they could afford. On the way down the party suffered a good deal of fever, and he (Mr. Roosevelt) was laid out.

The party were in canoes for about 800 kilometres. The distance below and above that, where the river was navigable, would make a total distance of about 1,400 or 1,500 kilometres, the river which the party had put on the map being thus about the length of the Elbe or the Rhine. With reference to the Pineapple River, he was of opinion that its course would probably not be put on the map until someone went down and showed clearly where it really ran. If the society would guarantee any man, he (Mr. Roosevelt) would give him letters and the Brazalian Government, he thought he could say, would also give him letters which would ensure him having every facility for the expedition. (Cheers.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Calcutta Share Market to-day showed an improvement in the enquiry for coal shares, jute and tea being neglected; the transactions included:—

Banks.—Allahabad Bank, (ex piro).

Coal.—Bhalgora 25; Bokaro Ramgur, 12, Burrakapur, 17½; Barabani, 13¾; Ghusick and Muslia, 15½; Industry, 9½; Imperial, 8½; Katrah Jherriah, 90¼; Uncheribeh, 7½; Northwest, 17¼; Parohea 3 3/8, 3 3/6; Sundra, 13; Sudamdih (ord.), 3¾; Teetulmur, 9¾; Union 11¾.

Jute.—Barnagore (ord.), 60; Kanknarrah, (ord.), 180; Kamarchartty (ord.), 115.

Miscellaneous.—Calcutta Tramway (ord.), 106; Dalbhoum (gold), 21; Howrah (oil), 19½; Monarch, flour (ord.), 10; Port (shipping), 15; Sara Serajgunge Railway, ¼ and ½ (prem.).

BELGAUM MURDER TRIAL.

RECORDING OF CONFESSIONS

MAGISTRATE'S EVIDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, July 3.

At to-day's sitting of the court the cross-examination of Mr. Randive, Special Magistrate, Gunjal was continued by Mr. Norton.

Continuing, witness said that Yellya and Balya were brought before him for confessions on 27th September at 7-30 p.m. and Satya at the same hour on the 28th. The time of there arrest was given in the Yadi which he had not initialled. Witness had it before him when he recorded Satya's confession. Satya said in his confession that he was arrested on the 27th at 9 p.m. and was sent to witness on Saturday. He made no enquiries regarding same. He did not think nine hours of police custody during the night time made any difference. Witness understood Canarese correctly and well. The confessions were in Canarese. Witness clerk took them down. They were taken down in English by witness correctly and completely did not know Satye's relationship with Yellya before recording the confessions. The police never told him about it. The Canarese words "boeg" means relationship by marriage. In the English version it is written Satyas sister was married to Yellya. It was not to be found in the Canarese.

You got this information from the police?—No.

Continuing witness said he asked the accused how they had removed the traces of the crime because the police "yadi" referred to dug up bones.

Why did you ask was the act seen by anybody except you four?—I do not know why I put it.

Did you put the question to enable the police to bring corroborative evidence on that point?—no.

Continuing witness said there was no regular jail at Gujnal. Two small houses had been used as a jail. Under trial prisoners were kept in them. He visited the jail but kept no record of his visits. Prosecuting Inspector Pagnis lived at Gujnal but not in witness's house. He never spoke to him about this case. Witness was reduced three places in the list for not prohibiting an objectionable drama. Witness was a special magistrate in connection with operations against the Berads. He understood Canarese. His clerk interpreted. He was not sworn. He used the word "Dhamki" for threat. He could not give the word for promise. The vachan was understood by the Berads. He could not give the Canarese equivalent for a funeral pyre. He was not sure if he had jurisdiction to try the case for an offence committeed in a native state.

THE SCHOOL REGISTER.

Next witness Nahrhari Master produced the school register of attendance roll. He did not know he had written them. They were kept according to rules.

Witness Keshav Baba, examined, said the school register was mostly in his handwriting. He could not say when and how alterations were made. The erasures and corrections are his after 1905 the name Vithabai was altered into Draupadi. That again was changed into Kamalabai. That was correct. During 1901 Kamlabai attended school 12 days. Her age was 8. During 1903-1904 she attended the school for five or six days. Her age was then shown as seven. In the attendance roll the name Bhagirathi Ganu Mama has altered into Kamalabai.

Ganpatrao, cross-examined, said a girl could not learn to read and write in 68 days. For one month she was made to sit quiet and was not taught anything. Witness could not say why and when the alterations were made. He could not give satisfactory answers to many other questions. He said he knew Jagar Imam, Police Inspector. He showed witness these books in the Police Club on the day he made the statement to the polic. He did not assist him in making the alterations. They were made before I left service.

The next witness Yeshwant of the Police Department, deposed to having taken to the Civil Surgeon of Belgaum from Gujnal an earthen vessal containing the bones found at Balekundri.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

A COLLEGE STUDENT'S EVIDENCE

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 4.

The sessions trial in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day.

Mr. Jugal Kishore for Raghobar Sharma, cross-examined Manni Lal, who yesterday gave evidence of the association between Raghobar Sharma and Rash Behari Bose, an absconding accused.

Jugal Singh, a Lahore shopkeeper, deposed that Dina Nath purchased one hundred envelopes at his shop early in this year. Dina Nath had often made purchases at witness's shop. Sheo Pershad, another, stationer, deposed that Dina Nath also bought envelopes at witness' son's shop.

The sub-postmaster at Enthari Mandi, Lahore, admitted selling eight or nine rupees worth of stamps to Dina Nath early in the present year.

A parcels clerk at Lahore Station produced a register purporting to show that Dina Nath received a parcel from Amir Chand on November 22nd. The witness' assistant, Chuni Lal, corroborated.

Fazl Karin, formerly a student at the Islamia College, Lahore, deposed that he met Hanwant Sahai and had a long conversation with him. The latter advocated the inauguration of a secret society. The society should consist of departments for education, finance and terrorisation; if they failed to get subscripions they could resort to robbery. The terrorist department would be concerned with throwing bombs.

The accused asked witness to bring a strong man to learn bomb-making. Witness was still under examination when the court rose.

An application for bail for one of the accused to visit his mother who is dying at Lahore, was granted.

FATHER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DINNER TO MR. THOMAS BURT.

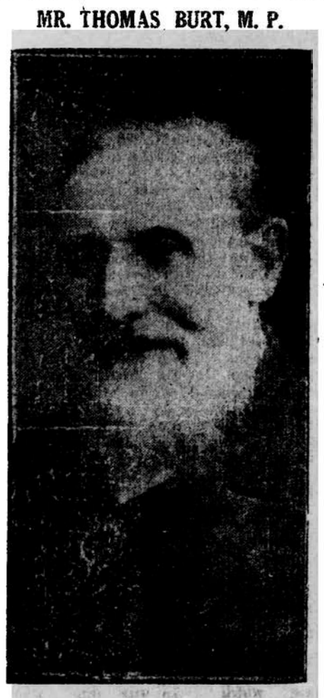
The International Arbitration League enteratained Mr. Thomas Burt, M. P., at dinner at the Holborn Restaurant on June 17. Mr. Andrew Carnegie presided, and among the guests, in addition to Mr. Burt, were Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, who was one of several speakers supporting the toast of Mr. Burt's health and Lord Morley, says "The Times."

Mr. Lloyd George wrote:—"At the last moment I am prevented by very important Government business which has to be completed immediately from leaving the House. I deeply regret, therefore, that I cannot be with you to-night to do honour to my dear friend, Thomas Burt. I do not think there is a single member of the House of Commons who does not feel for him not only profound respect, but deep affection. I believe that his life and character are an inspiration to his countrymen. For my own part the memory of his friendship—unbroken now for many years—and marked by that wonderful sympathy and rare unselfishness which no one who comes within the circle of his influence has ever failed to experience, is a possession I prize beyond words. And I am one of a great multitude who would say the same. His presence enriches and ennobles our public life. Long may he continue with us, giving us the guidance of his wisdom and honoured by every party in the State."

A CONVINCED OPTIMIST.

Sir Edward Grey said they were met to do honour to the Father of the House. No previous Father of the House had ever been more loved and respected. (Cheers.) It was creditable not only to Mr. Burt that he was the Father of the House of Commons, but to his constituents also, and he would put it also to the credit of Northumberland that next door to Mr. Burt was the constituency for which Mr. Fenwick

MR. THOMAS BURT, M. P.



"Father of the House of Commons," who was entertained at dinner in London by the International Arbitration League.

had sat without interruption since 1885. He often thought of the different effect which public life might have upon different people. They were not all the better for their experience of public life. Some became restless and discontented and stripped of many of the pleasures with which they entered the House of Commons. Others, after years, found themselves wiser and riper in experience, having got rid of some illusions, but having an even more generous and stadfast belief that the good in mankind was going to keep the upper hand. He had never been in Mr. Burt's company without feeling that, long as his experience had been, and many the trials through which he must have gone, as every man must in public life, he remained a convinced, unshakable optimist. (Cheers.)

He could recommend nothing better to anyone who was a little out of sorts, a little depressed, a little inclined to lose his faith and enthusiasm in ideals, than a half-hour or so with Mr. Burt. In these days when, after years of progress, we saw perhaps even more of unrest and discontent than we had ever known, he was sure Mr. Burt would feel that that was no reason for depression or pessimism; that it was not that things were really worse but that men's hopes, aspirations, and expectations were greater than they used to be. (Cheers.)

MODERN UNREST.

If it was really true that there was abroad more hope, aspiration, and idealism, we should come safely through any trials which the unrest and discontent of which we heard so much had in store. All of them who had known Mr. Burt all these yards had felt what an advantage it was to a man in public life to take with him into public life—which was comparatively easy—and to keep with him when in public life—which was much more difficult—a knowledge and love of good literature. A last century author wrote something to the effect that he who had not made himself familiar with the great thoughts of great writers would one day be mortified to observe that his best thoughts were very indifferent ones. Long ago Mr. Burt put himself beyond the reach of any possible mortification on that account, and one of the things for which they were grateful to him was that there was always about him an atmosphere of great thoughts, all the more impressive becase it was so simple and unaffected. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, in proposing the toast and coupling with it the health of Mr. Burt's "indispensable helpmate, his wife," gave a brief review of Mr. Burt's career. He said he was the first actual working member ever returned to Parliament. It was an event which could never be forgotten by the mass of men, the labourers, when Labour first took its rightful place in the halls of legislation. Those who had been privileged to know Mr. Burt had not failed to benefit by the example of a man turning neither to the right nor to the left, but steadily marching onward and upward in powerful, honourable service. (Cheers.)

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THE MADHAV BAUG MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Owing to my absence from Bombay I was unable to reply to your correspondent "Busy Bodies" who, I see, has not the courage to appear over his own signature. He says I ought to have privately asked for an explanation before rushing into print. The cheap and flimsy postcard bore no testimony of secretaries or any responsible party of whom explanations would be sought. Besides, my object in writing to the press was not personal but to ventilate in public the hollowness of the affair. I gladly note the expression of regret published by "Busy Bodies" on behalf of himself and his colleagues. It seems he has missed the point of my letter, viz. that public meetings in the name of the Hindu community in a City like Bombay on such an auspicious and great occasion as the King's birthday ought to have been convened by responsible persons working in a businesslike way under a properly organised management.

One's loyalty is not to be gauged by one's ability or inhability to attend loyalty meetings got up by "Busy Bodies." Your correspondent does not seem to know that I did attend the meeting in 1912 when my consent was taken beforehand. In 1913 I was in Europe.

Lastly, I may add that there are others also whose names have been put without their consent being taken and they have also complained to me of their names being thus used.—Yours etc.,

NAROTTAM MORARJEE GOCULDAS.

Bombay, July 3.

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS APPEAL.

THEORY OF SUICIDE ADVANCED.

(Associated Press.)

TRIVANDRUM, July 3.

The hearing was resumed to-day in the Buckingham-Stephens appeal case. Mr. Sheshaier continuing his arguments remarked that the attitude of the Judge ought generally to be in favour of an accused, but that was not the attitude of the Judge in the present case.

He then dealt elaborately with the circumstances pointing to the case as suicide, referring to the perforation in the pillow.

With the Court's permission the gun was placed in the position shown in the photo filed as an exhibit. Swamy, with the Court's permission, showed how the gun could be worked in order to prove the theory of suicide.

Mr. Sheshaier then described the mental and physical condition of the deceased before his death, how he was suffering from sleeplessness on the night of the occurrence. How his wife found fault with him for having been out of bed and she led him to bed more than once in the night. Arguments were not finished when the Court rose for the day.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

DINNER PARTY AND INVESTITURE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July, 3.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge to-night. The house party included Sir Henry MacMahon, Lieutenant-General Sir James Willcocks. Sir Coleridge Kennard, Bart, and Major H. L. Tomkins. Among the guests were Sir Michael and Lady O'Dwyer, Mr. J. B. and Mrs. Wood, Madame Goudima, Mrs. Batten, Revd. J. C. R. and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. A. T. and Mrs. Holme Lieutenant-Colonel H. T. and Mrs. Dennings, Lieutenant-Colonel Bir Bikram Singh, Mr. S. A. and Mrs. Slater, Mr. G. Findlay and Mrs. Martin, Captain L. and Mrs. Evans, Mr. E. J. L. and Mrs. Bayley. After dinner the Viceroy informally invested Lieutenant-General Sir James Willcocks with the insignia of the K. C. B. Sir James Willcocks and Major Tomkins leave Viceregal Lodge to-morrow.

SUICIDE OF AN UNDERTRIAL PRISONER

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 4.

News comes from Bijapur that at the trial of a mail guard, Doraswami, and his accomplice, Vadi Velu, in the District Court of Bijapur on a charge of having extracted an insured parcel containing 950 sovereigns, in transit between Bijapur and Hubli, the second accused Vadi Velu while being taken to the lock-up jumped out of a window of the upper storey where the Sessions Court is held and was killed. The man, it is said, committed suicide as there was no chance of his getting off, some of his own relations having deposed against him.

The first accused Doraswami had already pleaded guilty in the case.

A GIRL'S SUICIDE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

A girl committed suicide by throwing herself on the rails in front of a running train near Kaliganj on the Jessore-Jhenida Railway in the presence of passengers and the railway staff.

She was cut to pieces. The police are investigating into the matter.

THE HAJ TRAFFIC.

LARGER NUMBER OF PILGRIMS EXPECTED.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED

The Haj season has commenced, and two steamers have already left Bombay for Jeddah. The rush of pilgrims this year is expected to be considerably larger than for some years past, as the present is the year of the great "Akbari Haj," which falls every four years. From above 20,000 to 25,000 pilgrims are expected to leave India on the pilgrimage this year.

The "Haj" traffic is carried on by three steamer companies, the Bombay-Persia Steam Navigation Company, the Arab Steam Navigation Company and the Khandwani Company. Of these the first-named possesses the largest number of steamers of the three. The Arab Steam Navigation Company has a fleet of six vessels, while the Khandwani has only one steamer. Negotiations recently took place between Messrs. Turner, Morison and Co., who are the agents for the the Bombay Persia Steam Navigation Co., and the agents of the Arab Company, in which the former made an offer to buy up the latter Company. The negotiations have, however, come to nothing.

The competition between the two companies has consequently been keener and the Bombay-Persia Steam Navigation Company have substituted the S. S. Akbar for the Mansuri which was previously noticed to leave Bombay for Jeddah on the 10th instant. The Akbar is a larger vessel than the Mansuri and has accommodation for 1,100 pilgrims. The Arab Company have responded by advertising one of their biggest vessels, the S. S. Jeddah to start on the 21st instant. This vessel, which, is an old P. & O. boat, and was well known to travellers by the name of the S. S. Palawan, was recently purchased by this Company and re-named the Jeddah. She has accommodation for 1,300 passengers.

Another of this Company's new acquisitions, the S. S. Sumatra sails to-day with 500 passengers. She can accommodate 1,400 passengers but could secure only 500, as the season is as yet hardly in full swing.

The competition between the two Companies has resulted in a reduction of the rates for deck passages between Bombay and Jeddah. A deck passage at present costs from Rs. 45 to 55, while last year the cost varied from Hs. 65 at the beginning of the season to Rs. 120 at the end.

REFUND OF CUSTOMS DUTY ON TALLOW

THE NEW PROCEDURE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 4.

The following revised procedure regarding the grant of a refund of the customs duty in the case of tallow imported by weaving mills for manufacturing purposes has been substituted for what is laid down in Paragraph 2 of Customs Circular No. 8 of 1912 and the concession which was originally sanctioned as a tentative measure has now been made permanent.

On importation the duty should be paid and the importer if he desires to avail himself of the concession, should notify the Customs Department that a refund will subsequently be claimed in respect of the consignment. The Customs Department will then furnish the Cotton Excise Department with details of the importation. At the mill an account of the receipts and consumption of tallow should be regularly kept. The stocks will be checked by the Excise Department and on receipt of an application for refund and on production of a certificate from the Inspector as to the quantity consumed a refund of the duty involved will be made by the Customs Department. No refund will be made if applied for more than one year after the importation.

THE MONSOON.

DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFALL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 3.

The Monsoon strengthened in keen rain over the greater part of the country The depression at the head of the Bay has moved inland and caused heavy rain in Lower Bengal. There is scarcely any area where the temperature is above normal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, submontane Punjab, Central India, Central Provinces, West coast of peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Behar, Gujarat and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, south Rajputana, south east Madras and north Madras coast.

Principal amounts:—Victoria Point and Rangoon three inches; Tavoy five; Moulmein four; Akyab two; Dibrugarh and Sibsagar three; Dhubri one; Cherrapunji one and half; Coxe's Bazar and Burdwan three; Chittagong one and half; Jessore four; Calcutta five; Jalpaiguri one; False Point one and half; Murre and Ahmedabad two; Jagdalpur one; Ratnagiri two; Karwar and Calicut one and half; Mercara two.

Forecast:—Increase in rain in Rajputana and south east Punjab.

THE CHITTAGONG MURDER.

HOUSE SEARCH AT NARAINGUNJ.

(Associated Press.)

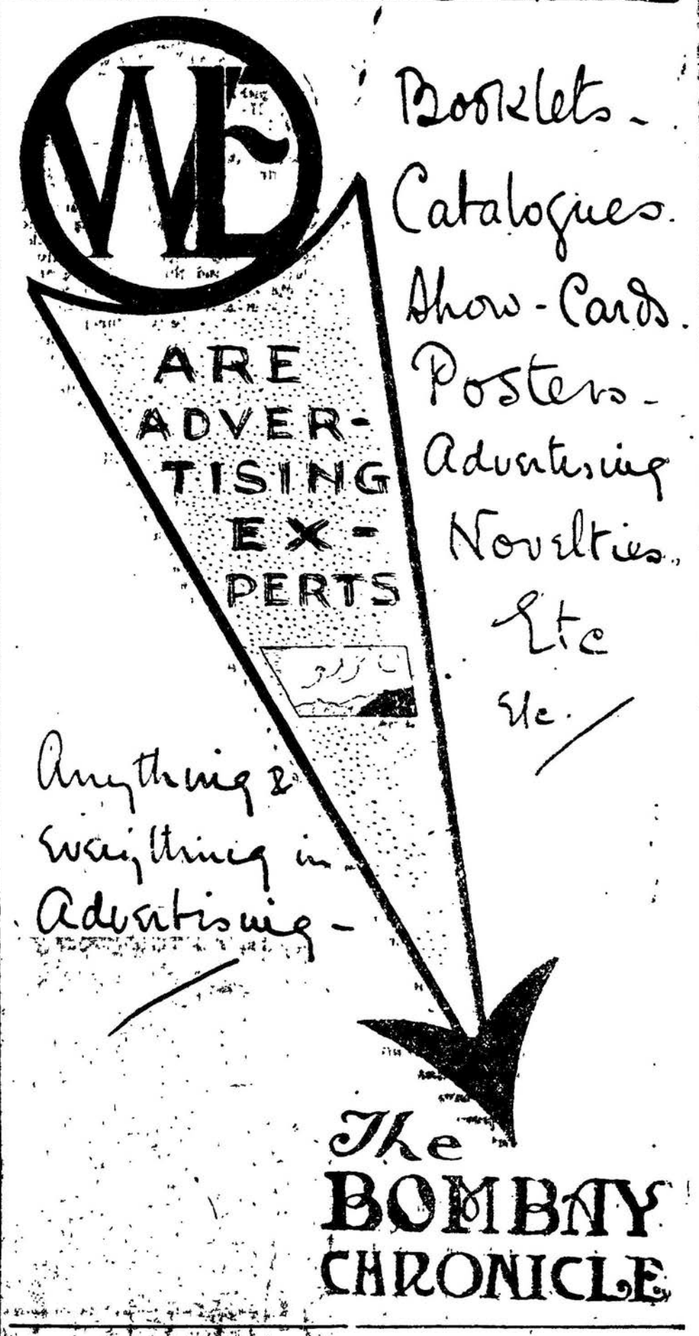
CALCUTTA, July 4.

In connection with the Chittagong political murder another house was searched at Naraingunj.

The search warrant was shown to Nalini Mohun Ghosh, occupier of the house, who is an inhabitant of village Jherogara in Naraingunj Sub-division of Dacca district.

It is said that a young relative of Nalini Mohun is a political suspect whose name appeared in the Dacca Conspiracy Case.

Nothing incriminating was found and no arrest was made.



A DELIGHTFUL SMOKE
FOR ALL DISCRIMINATE
PIPE SMOKERS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Life Guard Special Mixture per ¼	1	10	0
Life Guard Mixture „ „	1	4	0
Golden Leaf „ „	1	0	0
Golden Medium Mixture „ „	0	14	0

May be had plain and In cartridges.

THE RAGE OF THE DAY
Imperial Virginia Cigarettes
per 50 Rs. 0 14 0

Sole Importers
D. MACROPOLO & Co.

MONGINI BROTHERS
have just unpacked
a large selection of
Beautiful Presentation Boxes of
CHOCOLATES.
Inspection invited.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE PRESS IN INDIA.

MR. RATCLIFFE'S PAPER AT THE E. I. A.

DISCUSSION ON THE PRESS ACT.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD DO.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD'S VIEWS.

(From a London Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 19.

There was a full and interested audience at Caxton Hall on the afternoon of the 17th to hear Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe's lecture on "The Press in India." In the unavoidable absence of Lord Reay the chair was occupied by Sir Arundel Arundel, who in his brief opening remarks mentioned that he had made the lecturer's acquaintance in Calcutta. The chairman did not not add the entertaining fact that at the time in question he was Home Member in Lord Minto's Government and in that position was responsible for the action of the Home Department towards Mr. Ratcliffe as acting editor of the "Statesman," which had given publicity to Lord Curzon's celebrated "Round-and-round note" on Departmentalism. In the audience, besides Sir George Birdwood and Mr. C. E. Buckland (once Press Commissioner under Lord Lytton), were a number of retired officials whose experience has given them a more than academic interest in the Indian Press. Conspicuous in the front row sat Mrs. Besant, and not far off was Zafar Ali Khan, of the "Zemindar," who should know, if anyone does, what the Press Act means to an Indian editor.

As a considerable portion of the paper consisted of an historical survey, especially of the relations between the Government of India and the Press, Mr. Ratcliffe turned aside in the first part of the lecture from the printed pages and summarized the main points in a rapid extempore address. He emphasized especially the fact that, until comparatively recent times, the Government of India regarded the Anglo-Indian Press as actively hostile to itself—as representing, that is, a public, largely commercial, whose supposed interests were antagonistic alike to the Government and the people of the country. It was this which accounted for the prolonged unfriendliness existing between the heads of the administration and the European newspapers, and it was associated with the traditional conception of the Civil Service as standing in the character of impartial judge and protector between the commercial European and the Indian. That distinction belongs to the past. To-day, speaking generally, the interests of the Anglo-Indian community were to all intents and purposes identical with those of the Government, and the Indian native Press occupied a detached position. Hence the security of the European editor and newspaper proprietor.

GOVERNMENT'S ALTERNATIVES.

After reading most of the passages in the latter part of his paper containing a critical description of the Indian Press as we know it to-day, Mr. Ratcliffe turned to the Press Act, and in a few pointed sentences stated what he believed to be the alternatives before the Government. The present severe control and repression might be continued, —but that course the speaker regarded as impracticable. It involved drawbacks o too serious a character for the Government, which for its own sake ought to know what the Indian public is thinking and to have public opinion stated plainly and openly. If then, some change was necessary, the question was whether the Indian Press should be given such partial protection as would be secured by an effective appeal to the High Court, or whether, recognising the improved conditions in India, the Government should repeal the Act. Mr. Ratcliffe declared it as his conviction that repeal was the policy dictated alike by prudence, justice, and wisdom. England had everything to gain by following the line of placing the fullest measure of trust in the educated public opinion of India. This expression of his personal view on the part of the lecturer (a view rather implied than stated in the paper), had the effect of starting an exceptionally brisk discussion, to which a good many more speakers would have contributed if time had permitted.

AN EXOTIC IN INDIA.

Sir A. Arundel, in a short speech from the chair, confessed that to him the question of the limits of free speech in India was extremely difficult. Criticism of the government position was of varying value according to the age of the critic. Youth was naturally optimistic. (If this remark was intended to apply to the lecturer of the afternoon, it seemed to indicate that his greying hair had not been observed by the chairman!) There was, again, the question of nationality. The freest criticism said Sir Arundel, was permissible in England because the Opposition was prepared to take the place of those in power. But in India there was no alternative Government. A free Press was an exotic in India,—as they saw by looking at the Native States, where the Princes were generally prompt in suppressing publications of which they disapproved. This point in Sir Arundel's speech was neatly met later in the discussion by Mr. S. Sinha, who remarked that there were other institutions which though exotic had taken kindly to the soil of India. For example, British rule itself was an exotic.

Sir Roper Lethridge, who, as the first Press Commissioner under Lord Lytton, had a particular interest in the subject, was not present, but he contributed to the discussion by means of a letter (read to the meeting by Dr. Pollen) which supplemented the paragraph in the paper dealing with the Vernacular Press Act and the Press Commissionership. The latter was regarded, not unnaturally, as a success by Sir Roper, who explained that his official relations with the Indian Press were unvaryingly friendly. (It was, of course, not he but his officiating successor, Mr. Buckland, who cut off the "Statesman" because its editor, Mr. Riach, derided the official intelligence of the day as "fatuous flapdoodle"). Incidentally Sir Roper disclosed some interesting facts in reference to the monopoly formerly enjoyed by the "Pioneer," which paper, he told us, paid out very handsomely to officials in all departments for items of Government news.

THE ENGLISH EXAMPLE.

Next came Sir George Birdwood, thoroughly enjoying himself and amusing those of the audience who could hear his aged soft voice by reminiscing about Bombay journalism fifty years ago. He was extremely complimentary to the lecturer but complained that the paper gave a far from complete account of Calcutta journalism than of Bombay in the great days of Robert Knight and J. M. Maclean,—which, indeed, was true enough. Sir George recalled the unlimited personalities of the older journalism. He himself, he said, was pitilessly attacked from the moment of his landing in Bombay—chiefly by George Buist, of the "Bombay Times." with whom, however, he remained on perfectly friendly terms. Sir George, gleefully recounted, how, when he was in charge of the "Times of India," during an illness of Robert Knight's he reversed the policy of the paper in relation to Garibaldi and the Pole. This shockingly unscrupulous action of his effected an instantaneous cure of the editor, who got up the moment he saw the paper and turned the faithless deputy affectionately out! Sir George Birdwood declared that he held entirely to his old belief in a free Press. He would put no restrictions on newspapers. Reckless writing was only the blowing off of steam. Nearly forty years ago he had said, in a paper read before the Society of Arts, "what indeed is most required to keep the Native Press straight is the example of the English Press." That was still his opinion. Indian journalists were imitative; they took their tone from the writers in the European papers.

MR. WOOLACOTT'S VIEWS.

At this point the meeting enjoyed the vigorous intervention of Mr. J. E. Woolacott, lately returned after six years of journalistic work in Calcutta and Bombay He declared himself wholly in disagreement with Mr. Ratcliffe's view of the Press Act and his account of its working. His experience was more recent than the lecturer's, and he denied altogether that the newspapers in Bengal were gagged. He had read the principal Indian papers in the province daily for five years; and, when he thought of their incessant and downright attacks upon the Government, he asked himself what in the world they be like if they wrote with the freedom that they were supposed to be deprived of by the Press Act. He would be glad enough if all restrictions on the Press could be done away with, but the Government in India had to deal with a Press which too often ran into licence. During his time in Bengal prints of a disgraceful knd, containing deliberate incitement and abominable attacks upon Europeans, constantly came before him. The question had to be decided not on rhetoric but on facts; and he would like to see it fully argued on condition that he was allowed to support his case by the evidence of the files of the Indian papers. They would provide a complete answer to those who contended that the administration of the Press Act was oppressive.

Mr. Woolacott's speech was a very good piece of debating, excellently phrased and forcibly delivered. Unfortunately, he left the hall immediately afterwards, so that the speakers who replied to him were deprived of a legitimate satisfaction. Mr. Ratcliffe met each of the points in a few words. It it was true, he said that disgraceful papers and leaflets we still printed and circulated, that was evidence of the ineffectiveness of the Act. It showed that even the severest forms of special legislation failed to get at the mischievous and destructive enemies of Government. This was always so: the evil ones escaped, while oppressive yaws obliterated the line that should be kept clear between independent criticism and incitement to crime. Again, if it were true, as Mr. Woolacott asserted, that the Indian Press was free to criticise and to attack, thn the right answer was the one used by Macaulay in 1835. If the Press were free in fact, it should be called free: "it is surely mere madness in a Government to make itself unpopular for nothing." The Government should take to itself the credit of allowing freedom, instead of enduring the odium attaching to repressive laws. Then as to Mr. Woolacott's challenge to argue the matter upon the evidence provided by the Indian papers themselves—that, said Mr. Ratcliffe, was perfectly fair. But we must put over against the articles allowed to appear a statement of the exact circumstances which had attended the application of the Act to papers which had been suppressed or otherwise interfered with There would then be no difficulty in arriving at a right conclusion as regards the working of the Act.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

Sir William Wedderburn, who followed, reminded the meeting that the Press Act was originally directed against criminal conspiracy and the authors of outrage. As at present administered it was only doing harm. Every one was anxious for the promotion of a better state of feeling, and that, as Lord Morley, had said some years ago, was to be attained by rallying the Moderates, who in India were more opposed to outrage than any people in England were.

Next came a sharp little interlude. Mr. David Alec Wilson, counsel for Mr. Channing Arnold in the recent notorious case, an excited little Scotsman, threw in a rapid little sketch of the Andrew McCormick affair. Mr. Arnold, he declared, went into it for the sole reason that he was assured by people in Burma that the British courts would not do justice in a matter between a white man and a coloured girl. The event had shown. "Do you believe," Mr. Wilson rapped out in his best Scots tone, "in that kind of official infallibility? Neither do I"—and he skipped off the platform.

Two Indian speakers—Mr. S. Sinha of the "Hindustan Review" and Mr. Syed Hussein—got in a few strokes at Mr. Woolacott, deriding his rhetorical denunciation of rhetoric. Mr. Sinha, speaking as a journalist of fifteen years' standing who had never been interfered with or even warned by the Government, said that the Press of Northern India had in recent years undergone a great improvement, and its influenc was steadily growing. They had said, for example, that the partition of Bengal would have to be undone, and it had been. As for Mr. Woolacott, he had been connected with a paper in Calcutta which after the Delhi changes had abused Lord Hardinge in terms which were as bad as anything that would be tolerated in this country,—even over Ulster.

There was keen competition among intending speakers, but time did not allow of more. Mr. Ratcliffe prefaced his brief reply by saying that at the close of the lecture Sir A. Arundel had told him that he had transgressed the rule of the East India Association by going beyond the printed paper and starting a controversial topic with an expression of personal opinion. He was not aware of the rule or custom, Mr. Ratcliffe said, and he was sorry if he had done anything improper. The chairman should have stopped him; but he had not done so, and at any rate the transgression had resulted in a brisker and perhaps more useful discussion than they would otherwise have had.

In moving a vote of thanks, Dr. G. B. Clark said they might be assured that, although the Government would not repeal the Press Act, the right of appeal to the High Court would be made effective in the near future.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FIRST PUBLIC CEREMONY.

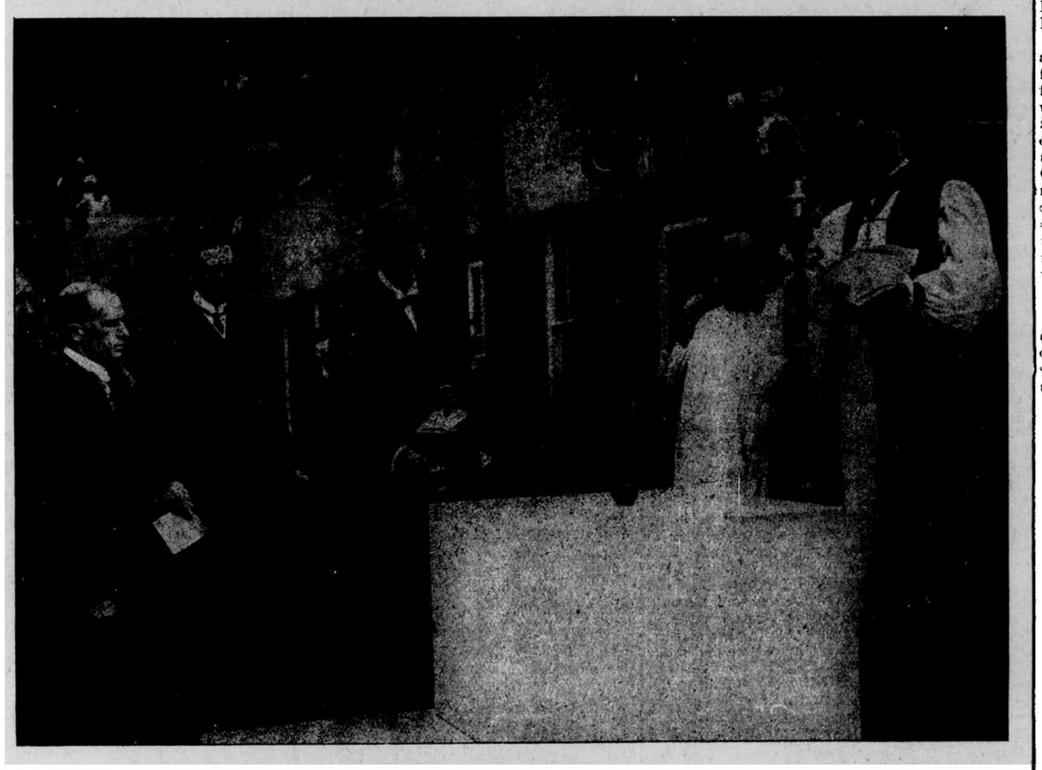


Photo by Central News.

On the 13th June H. R. H. The Prince of Wales performed his first public ceremony in aying the foundation stone of St. Anselm's Church, Kennington, and it is stated, no other Prince or Royal person ever made a more successful debut. On the right is the Bishop of Southwark.

THE PALANPUR AGENCY.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

On the 20th of June a public meeting of the Jagirdars, Talukdars, Mukhi Patels and Shadukars of the Kankrej Taluka was held under the presidentship of Maharaj Shri Jalamnathji of Devdarbar. The area of the Kankrej Taluka is 810 square miles with a population of 49,279. It consists of 92 villages, 95 per cent. of the population is of the agricultural class, which is totally illiterate and unacquainted with modern implements of husbandry. Again, owing to the successive bad years after the Chhapania this class is reduced to poverty. The cultivators cannot improve the lands and raise crops of superior quality as they are in heavy debts. The Talukdars of this Agency desire to raise a memorial fund in honour of the present Political Agent, Colonel. J. W. B. Merewether and they have accordingly asked the permission of the Bombay Government to raise such a fund. Colonel J. W. B. Merewether had taken very active and timely measures to help the people during the last fodder scarcity. In order to improve the condition of the ryots he has after great persuasion taken agreements from many Talukdars to grant permanent Occupancy Rights to them. Besides these he has opened many other public institutions such as schools and dispensaries and has thus acquired a good name for him. It is believed that a good amount will be collected to perpetuate his name if permission be granted. The fund will be utilized in establishing Co-operative Credit societies, the establishment of which, it is hoped, will improve the condition of both the Talukdars and the agriculturists. Modern agricultural implements will be purchased by these societies and lent to the agriculturists for use by them. Khan Saheb F. S. Master, District Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur had at the request of the Talukdars prepared a note on Co-operative Credit societies. Thise scheme contemplates the opening of a Central Co-operative society at the Head-Quarters of each Taluka with branch societies at such places of the Talukas where the people may desire to have them. Such will first be opened in Japti Jagirs. Meetings have been held in all the five Talukas to promote the object in view.

The total population of the Palanpur Agency is 4,79,187. More than 93 per cent. of this population is of the agricultural class. One of the chief causes of the poverty of this Agency is the fact that the states and Talukdars are in heavy debts. Successive bad years have ruined the agriculturists and so long as their condition does not improve there is little hope for any improvement in the Agency as a whole. Co-operative Credit societies are thus badly required and since Talukdars have come forward there is every reason to anticipate that the economical condition of the Agency and ryots will improve materially.

PRINCE'S FIRST PUBLIC DUTY.

FOUNDATION-STONE OF ST. ANSELM'S KENNINGTON.

The Prince of Wales on June 13 performed what he himself described as his first public duty by laying the foundation-stone of St. Anselm's Church, Kennington-cross. The occasion was not only a religious one, but was intimately connected with the Duchy of Cornwall estate, which will supply most of the worshippers when the new building is finished. At the end of the ceremony the Prince returned to Buckingham Palace by a circuitous route, which enabled him to visit many parts of his estate.

A WELCOME FROM CHILDREN.

The site of the new church is at the junction of Kennington-road and Sancroft-street, and as the hoarding surounding the property had been removed many thousands of people were able to witness the ceremony. Fifteen hundred children had been invited, and there were many hundreds more packed closely in the roadway outside. When it came to the singing of "God Bless the Prince of Wales" they made up by their enthusiasm for what they lacked in unanimity. A conductor stationed on the roof of a building close at hand did his best to keep the children in unison, but they were too busy gazing at their young Prince to pay very much attention.

The Prince of Wales, driving from Buckingham Palace by way of Birdcage-walk, Westminster Bridge, and Kennington-road, arrived at Kennington-cross at half-past 3, and before proceeding to the dais inspected a composite guard of honour of members of the Territorial Force, the Church Lads' Brigade, and the Boys' Brigade.

At the close of the religious ceremony after the Prince of Wales had laid the foundation-stone, a task which he performed, in spite of his obvious nervousness, with dignity and modesty, the Bishop of Southwark presented an address on behalf of the diocese. Dr. Burge, after recalling the visits of King Edward and King George to South London, said that they recognized that that property of the Duchy of Cornwall carried with it a great and anxious responsibility, and they appreciated the care and thought bestowed upon the needs both material and spiritual of the people living on the estate.

THE PRINCE'S REPLY.

The Prince of Wales replied to the address in a clear and firm voice, though owing to the noise from the adjacent streets it was impossible for him to make himself audible to everybody. He said:—

My Lord Bishop.—I have to thank you very heartily for the kind welcome which you have given me in the name of your diocese. It has long been my wish to visit South London, and it is a real pleasure to me that my first public duty should be on behalf of the Church. It was here that the first Duke of Cornwall, Edward the Black Prince, had his Palace, and according to one of the old writers it was almost on this very spot that he died. This site, therefore, is of no ordinary interest, and it is of happy significance that a great church should rise where five centuries and a half ago there dwelt a Prince who was noted for his piety. It was to God that he first gave the praise for his victories, and even his coins were inscribed with the words taken from his favourite psalm. *Auxilium Meum a Domino*—My help cometh even from the Lord.

I have listened with pleasure to your graceful reference to the visits to this neighbourhood of my father and grandfather, who always took a deep interest in the Duchy estate. To my dear father, who in the midst of innumerable other duties has given much time and anxious thought to the problems and perplexities which must always attend the work of rebuilding an estate, I can never be sufficiently grateful, but I shall hope to show my gratitude by endeavouring to walk worthily in his footsteps. At present I cannot pretend to much knowledge of the difficulties which beset the housing reformer, but by studying the comfort and happiness of my tenants I hope to gain experience. I pray that it may please God to pour His blessings on all who shall worship in this place and to prosper the work of those who now or hereafter may be called upon to minister in this parish.

The speech, and particularly those passages which referred to King George, was received with general approval, and at the close there was loud cheering. The Archbishop of Canterbury presented a list of those who have contributed to the sum of £20,000 required for the new building and the site, and the vicar of St. Anselm's (the Rev. Robert H. Hutchinson) on behalf of the parishioners handed to the Prince of Wales a Prayer-book. A number of presentations were made, and a few minutes later the Prince left, returning to Buckingham Palace by way of Kennington-road, Kennington Park-road, Harleyford-street, the Oval, and Vauxhall Bridge.

CALCUTTA NEW DOCK SCHEME

GOVERNOR VISITS SITES OF MOSQUES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

His Excellency the Governor met a deputation of Mahomedans this morning and inspected the Laskarpur Mosque. He then proceeded to Garden Reach, Circular Road, and examined other mosques on the area required by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the new dock scheme. The members of the deputation were Nawab Syed Ali Chaudhury, Nawab Serajul Islam, the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazalaul Haqu, Moulvi Nazimmuddin Ahmed, Sheik Mahbub Ali and Mr. Mujibur Rahman. The Hon. Mr. Beatson-Bell was also present.

By Appointment to H H. THE MAHARAJAH
GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, *Hornby Road*, BOMBA
SERVICES OF
A
RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON
FREE
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST
With 25 Years' Practical Experience
Hold Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the on. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P. O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, B., I.M.S., and other high personages.
Prices: Extremely Moderate.
A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction."
FREE ON APPLICATION.

SAPAT LOTION.
An efficient remedy for Ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch, scurvy, rupture in feet, piles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.
Price As 4 per bottle.
SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi BOMBAY

The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.
BOMBAY BRANCH
Over 1,25,000. Members on Register
Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.
Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.
Wanted capable and energetic agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.
EALKRISHNA BROS.,
Agents.
Cook's Building, nby Road

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)
This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No Parhez necessary.
Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot.
Kathiawar.

YOU CAN WALK ALL DAY LONG IN THE WET.

MYSOCHROME'S COMFORT AT QUITE RIGHT PRICES.

MYSOCHROME'S HALL,

213, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,

Sole Agents to

THE MYSORE TANNERY, Ld.

THE COMMON CAUSE OF Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Neuritis, Gravel, etc IS URIC ACID

which is a useless and harful by-produc of Nature's functions formed in the blood and deposited in the joints, muscles and tissues, where, if neglected, it accumulatet and causes pain, discomfort and illness. This can, however, be dissolved and dispelled by

FRUCTISINE

which has proved to be a great purifier os blood, tonic and a boon to c untless sufferers,

Sole Agents—BALMUKAND RAY & CO
Ismail B'ldgs., Church Gate St. Fort, BOMBAY

Sub Agent—SHROFF BROS., Opposite Whiteways, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE Company, Limited.

Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of

GEORGE, KING, Esq., F.F.A., F.I.A., (Lond.)

Low rates, liberal conditions.

For particulars apply to:—

FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P. Managing Director.

AGENTS WANTED.

EDWARD CARLYLE & Co., Carnac Road, BOMBAY,

Supply Oilmanstores, Household Goods Hardware, Furniture, etc., etc.

FREE. Stores Price List ON REQUEST.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

ENGLISH GIRL'S SCOTS MARRIAGE.

INDIAN OFFICIAL'S STORY OF AN ELOPEMENT.

DECLARATION OF NULLITY.

In the Divorce Division on June 10 the President declared invalid a form of marriage gone through in Scotland between Miss Lethbridge, a girl of 18, and Mr. George Carmichel Cole, an officer in the Indian Poice, says "The Times."

The petitioner, who is the daughter of Sir Wroth Lethbridge, brought the suit for nullity through her guardian, the Hon. Walter Yarde-Buller, and it was shown in evidence that the requirements of Scots law in regard to residence had not been complied with by the parties.

Mr. Barnard, K.C., and Mr. Bayford appeared for the petitioner; and the respondent appeared in person.

When the case was called on Mr. Barnard applied that it should be heard *in camera*. He said that the petitioner, Torfrida Alianora Lethbridge, otherwise Cole, was only 18 years of age and was a ward of Court, and great injury might be done to her if the case were tried in open Court.

The President.—I have received a communication from Mr. Justice Astbury, but have I the power to try it *in camera* on the ground that the petitioner is a ward of Court?

Mr. Barnard.—That is one of the grounds for trying a case *in camera*.

The respondent.—The petitioner has done nothing to be ashamed of; has been a great deal of talk about the case already, and if it be not tried in open Court more will be said which will have to be put up with.

Mr. Barnard.—After what the respondent has said, I think that the case had better be tried in open Court.

Continuing Counsel said that the petitioner was the daughter of Sir Wroth Lethbridge. The petition was presented by the direction of Mr. Justice Astbury and the guardian of the petitioner was her stepfather, the Hon. Walter Yarde Buller. The respondent was an officer in the Indian Police service. The seremony of marriage through which the parties went took place on September 24, 1913, at Duintries, when neither of the parties had their usual place of residence in Scotland, nor had either of them lived in Scotland "for 21 days next preceding" the form of marriage. By the provisions of Lord Brougham's Act, 19 and 20 Vic., c. 96, section 1, it was enacted that:—

"After 31st December, 1856, no irregular marriage contracted in Scotland by declaration, acknowledgment, or ceremony shall be valid unless one of the parties had at the date thereof his or her usual place of residence there, or had lived in Scotland for 21 days next preceding such marriage, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

THE ELOPEMENT.

In 1913 the petitioner was living with her mother, Lady Lethbridge. At the end of May or beginning of June the respondent came to England on leave. In June the petitioner went to stay at Marchington Hall, Staffordshire, and the respondent stayed in the neighbourhood. On August 19 Lady Lethbridge married Mr. Yarde-Builer and on August 24 they went to Scotland. On the 25th the petitioner, her aunt, and the respondent, left for Edinburgh, where they were met by Mr. and Mrs. Yarde-Buller. The next day they all went on a motor-car tour and on September 2 arrived at Carlisle, where they spent the night. The next day they all went to Windermere, and on the 4th to Marchington Hall, where they stayed until September 18, and the party then returned to Saville-court, Brompton. On September 23 the petitioner and respondent left Saville-court for Carlisle, and on the 24th they went to Dumfries, and on that day made a declaration before a M. and Mrs. Holbrook at 62, English-street, Dumfries. On the morning of September 24 the respondent called on a Mrs. Grierson and asked for lodgings. He said that he wanted a room as a matter of form. He was told that there was none to let, but he received a receipt for £2 which purported to be for rent of a room from September 1 to September 24. The petitioner and respondent afterwards left for Manchester and Paris. On October 1 the lady's father, Sir Wroth Lethbridge, brought her back from Paris and she had not since lived with the respondent. The marriage had not been consummated.

PETITIONER'S EVIDENCE.

The petitioner in her evidence said that she was 18 years age on May 10 last. She had been at school and at Easter was living with her mother at her flat in Saville-court, Brompton. In May or June the respondent, whom she had known for some years, took her mother's flat. She then gave evidence as to the movements of herself, her mother, Mr. Yarde-Buller, and of the respondent between June and October 1, 1913, when her father took her away from Paris. She had signed "a paper" at 62, Englishstreet, Dumfries, on September 24, 1913. She identified the document, which had been witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook of that address. She had read it before she signed it. She and the respondent had afterwards gone to Manchester and Paris together, but the marriage was never consummated.

In answer to the learned President the witness added that she did not think that she was married, as she did not think that she could be by just signing her name. The respondent had told her that they would afterwards be married in church.

By Mr. Barnard.—She had not stayed for three weeks at Lovers'-walk, Dumfries.

Evidence was given by Mrs. Christina Grierson, of 2, Lovers'-walk, Dumfries to the effect that the respondent had called on September 24 and asked for rooms. She had told him that there were none vacant. He then said that he merely wanted them for a formality of marriage, and he gave her £2 and she supplied him with a receipt, which she now identified, for the rent of rooms from September 1 to September 24. The respondent did not stay at her address for three weeks before September 24, 1913.

Mr. Evan James Macgillivray, barrister-at-law, gave evidence of the invalidity of the marriage.

Mr. Barnard said that he had other evidence, but in view of the fact that it was an undefended case he did not propose to call it.

RESPONDENT'S STATEMENT.

The respondent made a statement from the soicitor's table, to the truth of which at the President's suggestion he afterwards swore in the witness-box. He said that there was no dispute about the facts given in evidence. The plea of residence in Scotland did not hold good. The marriage had never been consummated. He took all the blame upon himself, as he was much older than the petitioner. When he took her away he thought that he was being loyal to her. The first people to call on him after landing in this country were Lady Lethbridge and her daughter. He and the latter had become devoted to one another, and then there had been a final scene, and he was faced with the difficulty of deciding whether to be loyal to old friends or to the petitioner. He had no intention of bringing the child into trouble. He took all the blame upon himself, for he knew what he was doing and she did not. After they went away they were chased.

Advertisements about them appeared in the "Daily Mail." He believed that there were about 3,000 replies, to those advertisements, and they were hunted out of England, and at that time the petitioner had said to him: "For God's sake, do not forsake me." They were eventually arrested in Paris. He then learnt for the first time that she was a ward of Court. He had not seen her after arrest until he was before Mr. Justice Astbury.

A PAINFUL INTERVIEW.

The respondent continued:—

That interview was very painful, and I only asked her one question—Why she had suddenly changed? Her reply was as much a mystery as many things have been in this case. It was:—"Why did not you take me to church and marry me properly?" But I had no home, she was a minor, and I am an old man, and if I could have taken her to church I should have done so. I asked her, "Will you go to church now?" and her reply I did not catch, but I understood that she said "No." That was before Mr. Justice Astbury; now for some unknown reason her affection has changed. I went to India, and after considerable difficulty obtained leave to come home on the remote chance of the things ending happily. I was the one who practically persuaded her to go away. I thought I was being loyal to her, for I thought she was in trouble. I may say that at that time I had the impression that she was devoted to me, and I was devoted to her. I thought that great pressure was being brought to bear, and I wrote Mr. Justice Astbury, and suggested that the parents were being unfair to the daughter.

This case has aroused considerable comment, and stories which reflect on this young child have got afloat. I wish to say that there is nothing in the circumstances of this case which should injure her reputation in any way now or in the future. I was much older, and ought to have known that such a step would have damaged this young girl for ever. I did not think at the time that she and I would have ever been parted, but now I admit I am the only person to blame in this matter, and she has come out if it with no dishonour whatever. I promised her mother she should return, and that we should not consider ourselves man and wife until a ceremony was gone through in church.

The President.—Did you tell her mother that you were going to run away with the petitioner?

The respondent.—No; at Euston when we were running away I wrote to Mrs. Yarde-Buller saying that we were going away, and I gave her my word of honour. I am afraid there is no chance of this case ending happily, but if, my Lord, I was a villain, trying to assert that the Scottish declaration was valid, I could do so. It is a very open question.

The President.—Do you say that the plea of residence is a good once?

The respondent.—Residence is very technical matter; we were in Scotland between August 24 and September 22; but I admit that the plea does not hold good.

The respondent continued:—I may say that the petitioner at the time very nicely put it to me when she said, "For God's sake don't forsake me, I hope we shall never be parted." I submit that I have been loyal right through. The reason I want to be heard is to clear the petitioner, and to stop anything from being said against her in after-life owing to my indiscretion. Perhaps I ought to have done my duty by telling her to go back to school in Germany for two or three years, but I accept the full responsibility for taking her away.

The learned President said that the marriage was clearly illegal and pronounced a decree *nisi* of nullity, with costs.

ZEMINDAR SENTENCED TO DEATH.

JUDGE'S STRONG REMARKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 3.

A Zemindar of Sind has been sentenced to death for murdering a woman who refused to elope with him. The evidence showed that the woman who lived in a hut near the Zemindar's house was about to become a mother, and the judge in confirming the death sentence remarked that in Sind men committed cruelty to their females which even wild animals did not practice.

News from the Persian Gulf shows that Amir Bin Saud Nejd the warlike leader of the Arabs in Central Arabia has now made his peace with the Turkish Government thereby greatly improving the prospects of a settled state of affairs in the turbulent region concerned.

DOCK IN FLAMES.

DESTRUCTION OF SHIPPING AT GLASGOW.

The most disastrous fire that Glasgow has known occurred in the Kingston Dock, Glasgow, on June 18 and completely destroyed the dock and four wooden schooners. The full extent of the loss cannot yet be ascertained, as the fire is likely to burn for several days, but it cannot be less than £250,000, says the Glasgow correspondent of "The Times."

The origin of the fire was very simple. For some time past reconstruction work has been going on at the dock, and yesterday men were at work on repiling the south wall. Two of the men were boring a hole in a mooring-post with a red-hot iron. The wood was saturated with creosote oil, and suddenly blazed up. The whole of the dock wall had recently been repiled, and as all the piles had been soaked in creosote the fire spread rapidly. Within 10 minutes the whole of the southern quay, about a quarter of a mile long, was in flames, and it was soon evident that the whole of the dock and all the shipping in it would be involved.

The ten vessels in the dock were immediately warned of the danger. In their alarm some of the seamen leapt into the water and swam to the other side of the dock. A heavy pall of smoke hung over the surface of the water, and it was feared for some time that some men had been overcome and drowned, but it is now understood that no lives have been lost. Of the 10 vessels imperilled six succeeded in warping themselves out of the danger zone into the river, but four schooners—the Navigator, the Warsash, the Edith, and another—were burned to the water's edge.

LACK OF FIRE PONTOON.

All the firemen in the city were brought out, but their efforts availed little to prevent the spread of the flames. There is no firepontoon in Glasgow Harbour, so that the flames could not be effectively attacked from the interior of the dock, but several firemen and harbour workers pluckily swung a number of lines of hose on board some small ferry boats and sailed into the blazing dock to pour water upon the piles. Their position was one of extreme peril. The four walls of the dock around them were on fire down to the water's edge. Dense clouds of smoke drifted over the dock on all sides. The quays were crumbling away as the flames ate away their supports. Roofs of sheds collapsed and heavy cranes toppled into the water.

On the north side the explosion of two parcels of dynamite terrified the observers and caused a stampede. At another point where a great stock of seal oil was stored the periodic reports as the barrels burst kept up the excitement. Another danger area was at the west end of the dock where only a narrow street about 10 yards broad separated the blazing quay from a tenement of houses. At this end too there was a large tank used for storing the gas required for the lighting of the dock, and it was feared that this might explode with disastrous effect. Fortunately before the flames reached the corner the supply of gas was cut off, and the gas in the tank was allowed to escape slowly.

THE END OF THE STRUGGLE.

The firemen made their last stand on the north quay. For about six hours they had prevented the flames from spreading there, but in the end they were defeated. From the dock several lines of hose were played on the piles, while from the quay tons of water were poured upon the sheds. Nothing could save them, however, but the firemen did succeed in keeping the fire from spreading to the sheds fronting the Clyde and separated by only about a dozen feet from the blazing bankside. In doing this they prevented a fire which would have raged up and down either side of the Clyde, doing damage which would certainly have run into several million pounds.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, eight hours after the fire broke out, the firemen, aided by the rising tide, had brought the flames under control, and there was no fear of the area of the fire being extended. But it will be several days before the fire will be completely quelled.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE APPROVER'S TUTOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 3.

At the sessions trial in the Conspiracy Case to-day, the evidence given chiefly concerned Dina Nath, Raghoba Sharma and Rash Behari. Mr. Raghunath Sahai (for Amir Chand, Balmokand, Abad Behari and Khusi Ram) cross-examined Sita Ram, an accountant who coached Dina Nath (the approver in his examination.

Dina Nath paid witness Rs. 20, per month for tuition. He also gave witness three application forms countersigned by Abad Behari, asking for the exmination to be held in Delhi. Abad Behari was appointed a supervisor of the examination.

Shib Sehai, a witness of the search of Raghobar Sharma's house in Lahore on March 5th, related the circumstance leading to the discovery of a tin box buried under the floor. The box contained documents and books. It appeared to have been buried for some time.

Attar Chand, another witness of the same search, corroborated Mannu Ram, a Multan photographer, related incidents to prove the association of Raghobar Sharma and Rash Behari Bose.

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE

GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

SEA gow

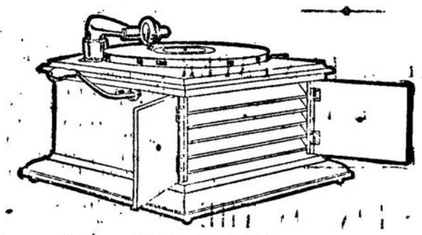
To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known English Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £3 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH. Hunter (for comment) stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT (NEVER WATCHES are presented to Ceres.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. The Gold Watch Merchants, Avenury House, Newhall street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last Competition were

Miss S. Radha Bai, c/o B. B. Prasad Esq., Colonelganj, Kaliasthan, Allahabad, U. P., India.

Mr. M. Laul De, De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.

"His Master's Voice" INSTRUMENTS



Hornless Model L.G.O. In Oak Rs. 95/-

Portable Hornless Types

To make it possible for you to enjoy the music you love best under the most ideal conditions—out in the open air.

It is a well-known fact that the open air allows of the fullest development and expansion of musical notes. With these instruments you can hear the voices of the world's greatest singers ringing out pure, magnificent and unrestrained; an elevating and refreshing experience of which no music-lover should deprive himself.

These instruments are designed to be easily carried—into the garden, or away on a motor trip or boating expedition; and with them goes the best of the world's music.

You owe it to yourself to hear any of these wonderful instruments. You'll be surprised at their perfection. Why not call to-day and let our dealer give you a free concert without any obligation on your part.

Instruments from Rs. 35/-

If you experience any difficulty in getting your requirements satisfied, please drop a card to

The Gramophone Co., Ld.

Post Box No. 48 Calcutta & Post Box No. 118 Bombay.

C.—44.

You make your bill no less
By fileing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day.

LYNSOLA

COUGHING CURES NO COUGH.

LYNSOLA

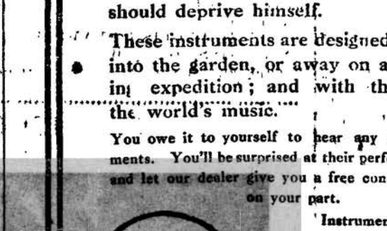
On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, it touches the tickle. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates.

MADON SONS & Co.

"The Popular Chemists of India."

Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

FARM & GARDEN IMPLEMENTS OF THE LATEST TYPE.



Double & Single Wheel Hoe for small family vegetable gardens and for cultivation on a small scale. Plants and cultivates four time the acreage that could be don otherwise.

Bullock-Hoes (the latest of their kind) complete with plates, showels hoes etc., fitted on strong expanding frames for heavy field work.

Garden Mills of exceptionally heavy built, Scrapers, Irrigation Oil Engine etc., always in stock for immediate delivery.

CLUBWALLA & Co., Ltd.

(STOVE DEPOT.)

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1911.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 2 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants, Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE: Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 19.

All the talk now is of hats and frocks for Ascot—and yet not quite all, for the sunshades will be a marked feature of the function should the weather clerk be in a gladsome humour. If he is not, other drops besides raindrops will fall, for the disappointment of fashion's devotees will be bitter in the extreme! The sunshades of this summer are perfect works of art. Some are very tiny indeed, recalling the infinitesimal models we see in early-Victorian fashion-books; but the first favourites are dainty affairs of chiffon and lace and delightful long handles, adding just the one touch necessary to the completion of a delightful toilette. The Futurist craze, though, has invaded the world of sunshades; and the effect is more often startling than beautiful. The plain silk sunshade, so useful and so pretty, may this summer almost be called "a back number."

AN IDEAL SUMMER COSTUME.

Shown in the sketch is a beautiful summer costume suitable for a garden party, a restaurant, or one of the fashionable race meetings. The dress is of matt white taffetas, and the pretty bodice and puffs are of black ninon. A very elegant touch is the belt of black velvet, into which is tucked a large crimson rose—artificial for choice, as there is no danger of its fading. The vest and Medicis collar are of fine white net. The gown is crowned by the beautiful picture hat. This is of white silk, trimmed with black feathers. Black and white millinery, by the way, is the smartest note this summer. The sunshade has the fashionable long handle.

THE BLOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

Here we have the last word in the blouse beautiful. Its component parts are Venetian-pink crepe ninon and dainty black lace, and the belt is of apple-green shot taffetas. Please note the shape of the basque, which slopes off from front to back in charming fashion. The frill can be of either of the materials composing the blouse or in white or cream net or lace. It must be slightly wired to give the upstanding effect. The sleeves are long, coming right down to the wrist, but the long sleeve is by no means universal wear. The half and three-quarter length are both in evidence.

A PRETTY WASHING FROCK.

The dainty little frock here illustrated is achieved in the ever-useful white pique and pink and white striped batiste. The coat part, as you will see, has the sleeve set in well down on the shoulder, and the buttons can be either of white or pink. The buttonholes may be real or only simulated, and the little collar and pretty straight cuffs are quite in the prevailing fashion. The hat to complete the costume would look well in white Panama with a pink scarf; and the stockings would look best in white.

MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

AN APPRECIATION.

When Mr. Bernard Shaw lately, at the Fabian dinner to the retiring secretary, referred to Mrs. Besant as "the greatest orator in England, in Europe, perhaps in the world, perhaps the greatest woman in the world," he voiced a thought spreading to-day widely and more widely wherever civilised men are living, writes Mr. L. Haden Guest in "T. P.'s Weekly." Mrs. Besant's Sunday evening lectures at Queen's Hall are a revelation of what public meetings may be: outside a mass of men and women surging up to the ticket office doors; inside an overflowing audience keyed up to a high pitch. Men and women of all grades and of all kinds. The trade unionist, the socialist, the aristocrat, the philosopher, the politician, the reformer—men and women marked and distinguished in all kinds of ways sit side by side with lesser folk; and when the white-robed figure enters, precisely on the hour of the lecture, the whole audience rises in salutation.

Mrs. Besant does not appear to speak loudly, yet her every word is heard in the largest hall. Very little gesture is used, but the modulations of the voice follow the thought of the words and accentuate or stress this or that passage in the speech, as may be needed. The personality that it listened to with such rapt attention in England (for Mrs. Besant attracts large audiences whereever she lectures) is almost as well known in France or America, in Australia or New Zealand. A lecture by Mrs. Besant in French, at the Sorbonne, on Giordino Bruno, the "Heroic Enthusiast," crowded the great lecture theatre to suffocation. The record of Mrs. Besant's lecture tours in India is like that of a Royal progress—triumphal processions, garlandings, and gigantic meetings of thousands of people which have to be held in the open air because no hall can contain them. But all of this aspect of Mrs. Besant is only one side of her character—the most obvious public side.

EVOLUTION OF THE SPIRIT.

To understand Mrs. Besant it is necessary to be something of an evolutionary psychologist. The ordinary evolutionist tells us how in the growth of any creature from the germ, the seed out of which its form is built up, that creature passes through the stages of the evolutionary past of its form, "recapitulates" its evolutionary history. Before man is born as the man-child he passes through the stage of the primitive creatures of the slime of the waters, through the fish stage and the ape stage. It is as though the form of man was compelled to act the story of his evolution. Just so is this true of spirit, and the life history of Mrs. Besant is the "recapitulation," the acting out stage by stage, of the long ages of unfolding of her spiritual powers. Annie Woods, the sensitive, almost clairvoyant, girl revelling in Milton and "The Pilgrim's Progress," in stories of the Christian Martyrs, grows into Annie Besant, the religious woman battling with doubt, expanding her philosophical outlook in the course of the struggle, and at length abandoning all dogma to search for truth untrammelled. Then the agnostic woman of firm will grows into the warrior fighting side by side with Bradlaugh for the miserable and oppressed. Side by side with Bradlaugh Mrs. Besant entered into the great struggle entailed by the publication of the Knowlton pamphlet. Before she had thrown home and family into the fire of sacrifice, now she threw the good opinion of all timid and well-wishing worldlings because it might help those who suffer. Mrs. Besant now believes the publication of the Knowlton pamphlet to have been a mistake—but it was a mistake with no trace of self in it; a mistake of the great heart that suffers for the error, but that learns from the mistake as nothing less great-hearted could have learned.

Then, beyond the warrior, there unfolded the statesman. Bradlaugh was left behind, and Mrs. Besant joined the Fabians to write one of the famous "Fabian Essays in Socialism," on the foundation of which the Socialist and labour movement of this country is so largely based. Before this Mrs. Besant had begun the agitation for women's trade unions, and founded the Match-makers' Union. Strenuous as was the fight in the Socialist field, this was not all; the statesman stage was overpassed, too, and the great religious teacher the world now knows stood revealed. At each stage and at each apparent change Mrs. Besant lost friends—to gain an ever-widening circle of friends; but at each stage the other stages were not left behind, but included. Mrs. Besant's first public speech was on woman's suffrage, and it is one of her keenest interests to-day. The warrior fought for trade unionism among men and women, and her interest in that is as keen as ever. Her recently concluded agreement with the London Building Industries Federation for the building of the Theosophical Headquarters may prove a landmark in industrial organisation. With Bradlaugh Mrs. Besant proclaimed the duty of the freedom of thought; and most insistently and urgently does she preach this sacred liberty (especially to those who most "believe" in her) to-day. Once Mrs. Besant was a pioneer educationalist on the London School Board, now she is the mother of a University scheme for India, and has largely built up the Central Hindu College in Benares. In England she voices "India's appeal for justice;" in India she calls on the Indian world to get rid of those parts of the caste system which are outworn.

Mrs. Besant dares to do in India what no other may do. On the anniversary of the partition of Bengal the students determined to go in mourning to their colleges—among them Government Institutes The Central Hindu College was the only one that refused admission to the mourners. Mrs. Besant herself met the students at the gates and sent them home with a smiling word. A great religious teaching work all over the world, a great organising work for the Theosophical Society, with its thousands of members all over the world, a great reform work among Indians, a great work of Imperial statesmanship among Englishmen, the founding of educational institutes and universities, the managing of the Theosophical estate at Adyar, in Madras, the planning of the great national headquarters that are springing up in England, France, Holland, America and in other countries—these are only parts of a wonderful existence. Mrs. Besant is the prophetess of the Order of the Star in the East which proclaims the near coming of the World Teacher, He whom the western world calls Christ.

SEER AND PROPHET.

Nothing neuropathic here, nothig of visionary delusion. Test Mrs. Besant on your own subject to which your own is nearest allied—be you religious teacher, ethicist, reformer, statesman, or what you will—here you will find the sanest and most balanced judgment. What if her judgment be true on this also? What a change in the world it means if truly we are living in one of the great periods where from the deeps of the Spiritual Existence that Guards the world there steps forth into outward manifestation the great Teacher to point the way to the new great synthesis the new road of salvation. And, withal, there is Mrs. Besant, whom thousands of young people think of as "Mother," whom thousands more think of as kindly friend; the bright story-teller, the delightful recounter of humorous anecdote, the happiest of travelling companions. Mrs. Besant loves to do new things. She lately learned to drive a motor car, and she has started to edit in India a reform journal called "The Commonweal." It is one of half-a-dozen or so journals which she edits in her spare time. Is Mrs. Besant ever tired or weary? Perhaps sometimes, after a very strenuous journey across Europe; but ordinarily no. One specimen day of Mrs. Besant's life must serve as an example of her energy. Rises at 4.45 a.m. in Cardiff (having lectured there the previous evening), travels to London, interviews business men, journalists, and officials of the society, writes, articles in her spare moments, long meeting in the evening, and after supper, at 10.45, sits down happily to correct a typewritten report of a speech for the printer. What is the secret of this energy? The practical understanding of the paradox that he who would save his soul must lose it. The way to the understanding is taught in Gnostic Christianity it is taught in Theosophy. To bring the knowledge of that possibility to all who can realise it is one of the great works of Mrs. Annie Besant's life.

S-V-R PENS
(SUAVITER)
BRITAIN'S BEST GOLDEN METAL PEN
Does not corrode or break and helps to give strength & character to the writing
SIX ANNAS PER BOX
Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

SOLICITOR PROSECUTED BY CLIENT.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONVERSION.

At Marylebone on June 18 Henry Cecil Holt, 40, solicitor, giving an address in Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, was charged before Mr. Paul Taylor on a warrant with fraudlently converting a cheque for £37 4s. entrusted to him to pay to Alfred Edward, Sansom, to his own use.

Detective-Inspector John McPherson gave evidence of the arrest of the prisoner at Richmond on Wednesday. Later the witness went to the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, and took possession of a small box containing a large number of papers and documents.

The prisoner had no question to put to the witness. Asked by the Magistrate if he would like the information on which the warrant was granted read, he replied that he should.

Mr. Paul Taylor then read the document, in which Mr. Sansom stated that in December, 1913, he consulted Mr. H. Cecil Holt (Messrs. Cecil Holt and Co.), solicitors, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square, W., as to the possibility of obtaining damages from Mr. J. A. Baird, Euston-road, for breach of contract. After some correspondence between Mr. Holt and Mr. Baird Mr. Sansom intimated that he was unable to take any action against Mr. Baird through lack of funds, and at the same time requested Mr. Holt to collect on his behalf from Mr. Baird the sum of £37-4s. due to him as balance on a deposit he had paid him. Mr. Holt, it was alleged, had received the amount from Mr. Baird. Repeated applications were made by Mr. Sansom to Mr. Holt by letter for the money, and he also called at his office and telephoned to him with reference to the matter. The clerk always told him that Mr. Holt was away from the office on business or laid up with an attack of gout. On May 5 he saw Mr. Holt, who apologized for the delay, stating that it was on account of his banking account at Messrs. Counts being garnished until May 12 owing to an appeal case to be then heard. Mr. Holt made an appointment to see Mr. Sansom when he said he would endeavour to pay him something on account. Mr. Holt, however, did not keep the appointment.

Mr. Sansom was afterwards informed Mr. Holt was in difficulties and that the business was practically closed, and that the clerks had left on account of non-payment of wages. He was also told that Mr. Holt was living at Richmond and that it would be useless to try and find him. An appointment was afterwards made by Mr. Fairall, a clerk, when it was said that Mr. Holt, who hoped to receive a cheque for £100, would pay the amount owing to him. The appointment, however, was not kept by Mr. Holt or his clerk. Mr. Sansom had found, the statement said, that Mr. Holt had ceased carrying on his business as a solicitor at Upper George-street, that his personal property at the office was being detained by the landlord for non-payment of rent, that his bankers, Messrs. Coutts, were constantly trying to get into communication with him, as he had overdrawn his account, and that he had been made a bankrupt within the last month.

Mr. Paul Taylor remanded the prisoner, who asked for bail.

The application was refused.

SALE
SALE
SALE

We are invariably too busy but having accumulated a vast number of

FROCKS
WRAPS
EVENING GOWNS
MILLINERY

Ready to Wear.

The goods are quite fresh, exquisitely cut in the latest style and well tailored, and even our Blouses are stamped wit that undefinable cut and style which is unobtainable elsewhere.

OUR FIRST SALE FOR TWO YEARS.

Ladies should certainly not miss this opportunity to replenish their wardrobe at an immense saving.

Stanley Humphreys & Co
COSTUMIERS & MILLINERS
Waterloo Mansions, BOMBAY

STANDARD
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS
OF
THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd.,
CALCUTTA.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS & CATARRHS—

Syrup of Vasaka.—Vasaka—Adulsa or Ardusa—(*Adhatoda Vasika*) has a considerable reputation all over India as an *expectorant* and *antispasmodic*, and is largely prescribed in consumption and other chest affections attended with cough and hectic fever. There is a saying that "no man suffering from Phthisis need despair of his life as long as the Vasaka plant exists." Our Syrup possesses all the therapeutic properties of Vasaka to the fullest extent. It gives excellent results in Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Phthisis, Asthma, Infantile and Puerperal convulsions, Epilepsy, Tetanus &c. as. **10** per 4 oz. phial.

Syrup of Vasaka with Hypophosphite & Tobi.—A combination of Specifics highly efficacious in all chest affections. Re. **1** per 4 oz. phial.

Syrup Calcu Hypophosphites.—This preparation contains one grain of Hypophosphite of Lime in each fluid dram. It is an invaluable remedy for those who are susceptible to Coughs, Colds and Catarrhs. Re. **1** per 6 oz. phial

FOR NERVOUS & MUSCULAR DEBILITY—

'Asvan' (*compound Elixir of aswagandha with Sodium Glycerophosphate and Sodium Formate*). Most of the ingredients of this preparation have been in use in India from the earliest times, and are still very largely prescribed by physicians of the Unani and Ayurvedic systems. It gives wonderful results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular weakness, Loss of Vigour, Decay of old age, Neurasthenia and Debility of every kind. It is a valuable sustainant during prolonged mental and physical exertion, and as such, is indispensable for scholars and athletes. It is more powerful in action than wine, Tea or Coffee, but is absolutely free from any unpleasant secondary effect. Rs. **1/8** per pint bottle.

Obtainable from all Chemists and Druggists and direct FROM

Agents: NATIONAL AGENCY,

Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ECONOMY

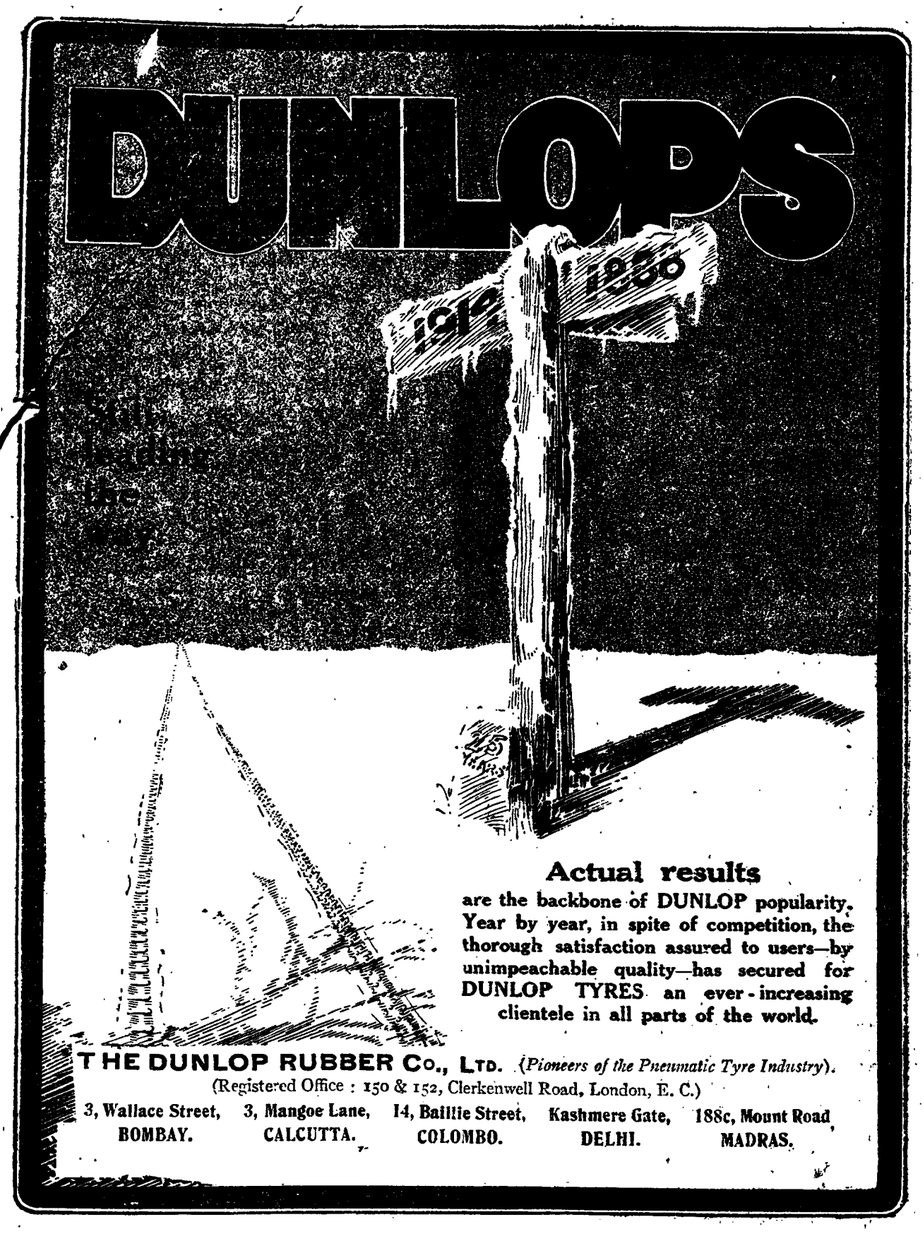
SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

AT THE

CENTURY WASHING Co.

Who also glaze by Machinery.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017



Actual results

are the backbone of DUNLOP popularity. Year by year, in spite of competition, the thorough satisfaction assured to users—by unimpeachable quality—has secured for DUNLOP TYRES an ever-increasing clientele in all parts of the world.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., LTD. *(Pioneers of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry).*
(Registered Office : 150 & 152, Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C.)
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 3, Mangoe Lane, CALCUTTA. 14, Baillie Street, COLOMBO. Kashmere Gate, DELHI. 188c, Mount Road MADRAS.

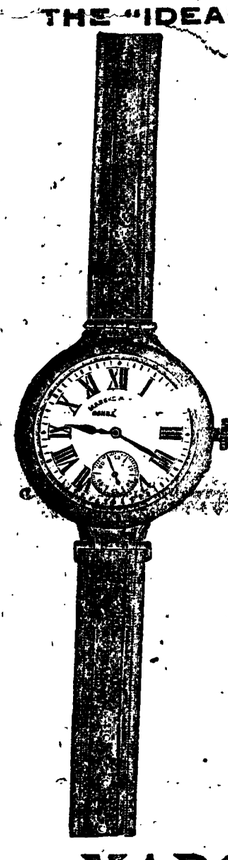
RELIABLE WRIST WATCHES.

If correct time is of value we feel you will attach interest in what we have to say on the Durability and Efficiency of our Wrist Watches, more especially in our investigation o the advantages of the Two popular Standard Models of Watches which we offer for wrist wear and which after years of experiments and improvements are now Considered the Best Value in India.

All our Wrist Watches have Lever Movements

And prices are subject to discount of 10 per cent. for cash.

THE "IDEAL" WATCH.



What may be termed an open watch ; it is uncovered by a leather case. In its skeleton form it looks neat, light and attractive. It sits close on the wrist and the watch **par excellence** of its kind on the market.

Nickel	.. Rs.	32-0
Silver	.. ,,	37-8
14 ct. Gold.	,,	130-0
18 ct. ,,	,,	180-0

THE "MARQUE" WATCH.

With Screw-cut movement. Obviates risk o dust or perspiration affecting movement.

Silver	.. Rs.	40-0
18 ct. Gold.	,,	125-0

ELGIN AND WALTHAM.

American lever Wrist Watches

Silveroid	.. Rs.	40-0
Silver	.. ,,	47-8
Rolled Gold	,,	60-0

THE "MILITARY" MODEL.

Is a wrist watch in which every part is made with the greatest care and exactness. It is enclosed in a neatly made leather wristlet fitted with a metal rim which protects the glass and keeps the leather down in shape. This form of strap prevents direct contact with the skin, is more impervious to damp, dust and perspiration and which materially reduces the deteriorating effects of corrosion and grit.

Nickel..	.. Rs.	32-0
Silver..	.. ,,	37-8
14 ct. Gold.	,,	130-0
18 ct. ,,	,,	180-0

If price is a consideration we beg to intimate that we sell a quality in both the

IDEAL & MILITARY Model forms

Nickel Rs. 25 net.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY & POONA.

WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-6 per case to above case oil prices.

Cooria, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk."

Order books supplied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

THE PRIDE OF INDIA

to be given away free
Worth a fortune to anybody !!

Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you ?
Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society ?
Do you value control over others ?
Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness ?
If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

LATENT LIGHT CULTURE,
Tinnevelly, S. India.

Do post a card now.

Mr. MANILAL H. UDANI, M.A., LL.B., F.L.L.C.,
Secretary, The Latent Light Culture
PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
98 CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

BRITAIN'S BEST

mall Car

10/12 H. P. **BELSIZE** 4 Cyl.

WITH 3 SEATED TORPEDO
BOSCH MAGNETO
DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS

Rs. 4,850 SOLE GENTS HILL SAWYER & Co.

BOMBAY,
DELHI,
CALCUTTA,
MADRAS.

Free! Free!! Free!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Das's

HEALTH LITERATURE

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY.
80/2 Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

THE DISPELLER.

The dispeller of Indigestion of whatever degree, Diabetes and such other dreadful diseases permanently and perfectly, is the Atank Nigrah Pills. Their special features are a small price and dose with no restrictions regarding diet.

Price Re. 1 per tin of 32 Pills.

A tin only will convince you.
Sold everywhere or from :—

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR,
AND
KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

Largest Safe Works IN INDIA. Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. **85,000** supplied after a severe

FIRE TEST
TO
THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—

GODREJ & BOYCE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Near Gas Works, Parel,
BOMBAY.

Do you want to be free from Head-aches, Colds and all Pains
Then Do try "AMRUTANJAN."

It cures Head-aches, Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, Sprains, Stiffness a many other minor ailments. Thousands of bottles are sold every month. Money will be refunded if you are not satisfied. Price As. 8 only

DO NOT BUY IMITATIONS. EXCEL IT, IMPOSSIBLE, EQUAL IT, TRY !!

	Rs.	As.
Ringworm Ointment		0 6
Tooth Powder		0 2

Medicines can be had from all vendors.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
9, FRERE ROAD, BOMBAY,
9, JEHANGIR STREET, MADRAS.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

FOR URINARY DISEASES.

Each Capsule bears the Name
MIDY
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS.

Immediate Relief without Injections.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE—SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.